Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901,---TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENT

DULL DAYS

Bring dull thoughts sometimes. We are always the exception to things unpleasant, and no matter how dull the day, we always have prepared a stock of gladness to make you forget the cold, cold world.

Parlor Stoves.

For instance a dull day in October reminds you of the long, cold, damp days of January, February and March. The thought of a Parlor Stove turns you to the merry fireside, a winter's evening pleasantly spent. Think what 'twould be without the stove.

The stoves we sell save the coal.
Little ones for $4.00.
Big ones at almost any price.
But all great heat givers.

A. C. Titus Co.

FRESH-SHOT

Partridges, Quail, Woodcock, Rabbits.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER.

SEAS MOUNTAIN HIGH.

Fierce Gales All Along the English Coast.

Shipping Suffers and Rivers Break Their Banks.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Violent winds, rain and snow storms are reported from all the coasts of the United Kingdom. A fierce gale is blowing in the Channel and mountainous seas are running. No less than half a dozen small vessels within sight of Dover are flying signals of distress, and the life boats are vainly attempting to go to their rescue.

A [illegible] rocket apparatus has been sent to South Foreland, where an [illegible] vessel is on the rocks, with the crew clinging to the rigging. Several vessels have been dismasted and tugs are [illegible] craft which were driving ashore. At other Channel ports there were similar exciting scenes. Ships everywhere are running for shelter.

Steamer Cato collided with British ship Loch Vennachar, which left Melbourne August 16 for London, at the mouth of the Thames. The latter vessel [illegible], but the crew was saved.

Cold weather prevails over the lake district. The first snow is falling on the West Moreland hills.

A number of coast towns have suffered damage to their sea walls and houses. [illegible] several rivers have broken their banks and seriously damaged the low [illegible] of inland towns. Traffic in some of the streets of Blackburn has been stopped, there being several feet of water in many of the low districts. Belfast is flooded, and elsewhere mills and [illegible] are closed on account of the [illegible].

The seas are so high off the Tyne that [illegible] movements have been stopped. [illegible] river traffic is partially suspended. [illegible] hundreds of shipyard men are idle [illegible] count of the abnormal rains. A [illegible] of wrecks have occurred on the Scotland coast.

[illegible] seas sweeping over the promenade [illegible] Brighton were so heavy that the [illegible] of the stores had to be boarded.

[illegible] cruiser Monmouth was to have been launched on the Clyde today. The storm obliged a postponement of the ceremony. This is the first time [illegible] that the launch of a warship [illegible] postponed on the Clyde.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, Nov. 12, Anglian, from London.

New York, Nov. 12, Ethiopia, from [illegible].

New York, Nov. 12, Marquette, from London.

New York, Nov. 12, Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

Boston, Nov. 12, Iberian, from London.

Liverpool, Nov. 12, Saxonia, from Boston.

[illegible], Nov. 12, Kaiserin Maria [illegible], from New York.

BRITISH MOVING AGAINST THEM.

Boers Gathering With General Dewet in the Orange River Colony.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lord Kitchener in a despatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, November 11, presents his weekly report, and incidentally locates General Dewet in the northeastern part of the Orange River Colony. He says the Boers have recently been collecting under his leadership, and that the British are now moving to disperse them. Lord Kitchener gives the Boer casualties since November 4 as 63 killed, 105 wounded, 101 captured and 45 surrendered.

THEIR OPERATIONS TREASONABLE.

Students in League to Re-establish the Kingdom of Poland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the trial of Polish students has just ended at Posen. The court found that a league of Polish students was in existence, with the ultimate object of re-establishing the kingdom of Poland. Its operations were therefore treasonable. The court based its conclusion on the fact that the so-called "Polish national treasure" existed in Switzerland, and that contributions for this fund were collected from the students.

AS ELSA IN LOHENGRIN.

Emma Eames Makes Her First Appearance in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—A great success was scored last night by Emma Eames, the American prima donna, as Elsa in Lohengrin, at the Grand Opera house. It was her first appearance in San Francisco. All the others in the cast, notably Mme. Schumann-Heink, de Reszke, Bispham and Muhlmann were in good voice and aided to make the production a notable musical event. Mme Calve is suffering from an attack of bronchitis and will not be able to appear in Carmen for a week at least.

SALARY $100,000.

Schwab Receives in Addition a Contingent Fee, Estimated at $125,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Concerning the much-discussed question of the annual allowance made Charles M. Schwab for his services as president of the United States Corporation, the Herald this morning announces that Mr. Schwab's salary is $100,000 a year, but that he is allowed a contingent fee, and receives in addition to his salary one quarter of one per cent of all the corporation may earn over and above its fixed charges, after deducting such as may be necessary to pay the regular dividends in common and preferred stock. This contingent amount is estimated at $125,000.

SHOPWORN FURNITURE At Reduced Prices!

[illegible] Seat Dining Chairs, in 3 different [illegible] oak or mahogany, at $1; regular price [illegible].

[illegible] Rockers, oak and birch, at $1.50; regular $2.50.

[illegible] Kitchen Table, with drawer, at $1.55; [illegible].

[illegible] Enamel Chiffonier, at $4.50; was $6.50.

[illegible] Enamel Chiffonier, with French bevel [illegible], at $7.50; worth $12.

[illegible] Enamel Dressers, with 24x18 glass, reduced [illegible] $6.50; were $9.50.

[illegible] Chiffoniers, very roomy, at $5; regular [illegible].

2 Kitchen Cupboards, at $5.75; reduced from $10.

6 Mahogany Tea Tables (square and oval), at $5; were $7.

3 Comfortable Oak Arm Chairs, at $2.75; were $4.50.

31 Leather Seat Dining Chairs, at $1.25; worth double the amount.

5 Corner Chairs, upholstered, at $1.25; reduced from $2.50.

3 Oak Hall Seats, highly polished, at $4.75, $5.75 and $7.75; reduced from $6.50, $8 and $11.

2 Solid Oak Round Extension Tables, with massive legs, at $8.75; were $12.50.

KAZANJIAN & CO., 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Ave.

Second Edition.

NEWPORT LEGISLATION

An Act Introduced for Long Wharf Improvement.

Also for a Trust Company and a New Island Railway.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 12. The General Assembly began its adjourned session this morning, with a large attendance of members and many spectators. Mutual congratulations and condolences were exchanged over the results of the recent elections. Many inquiries were made concerning the health of Governor Gregory, who was reported as improving. In his absence Lieutenant Governor Kimball presided in the senate.

Lewis C. Grinnell was sworn in as a member of the senate, to succeed the late John A. Grinnell of Exeter.

The elections of officers in the Newport, Warren, Bristol and Providence artillery companies were confirmed.

Senator Freeman introduced a resolution making an appropriation of $3,000 for a suitable disc for United States battleship Rhode Island, and it was passed and sent to the house.

Senator Stoddard of Portsmouth introduced a petition for the change of name of Isaac S. Fish to Isaac L. Fish, Jr. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Chase of Middletown presented the petition for the change of name of Seth W. Dobbs. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Horton introduced two acts, one giving authority to the city of Newport to take lands now covered by tide water for the purpose of widening and straightening Long wharf, and the other authorizing the City Council of Newport to elect a keeper of the City Asylum for three years instead of one year.

Senator Congdon of North Kingstown introduced an act providing that that town may hereafter use the secret ballot law in all elections. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Freeman moved that all acts on the table referring to the Stone Bridge at Tiverton be referred to the judiciary committee, and it was so voted.

The senate then adjourned, out of respect to the late John A. Grinnell, senator from Exeter.

The house was called to order by Speaker Holden.

B. Court Bentley was sworn in as a member from Westerly, to succeed the late George S. Wells.

The joint special committee on a state sanitarium for consumptives made its report, which was communicated to the senate.

From the senate was received a resolution appropriating $3,000 for a suitable disc for battleship Rhode Island, and it was passed in concurrence.

Mr. Watson of Jamestown introduced an act to incorporate the Newport Trust Company which was referred to the committee on corporations.

Dr. Garvin introduced an act requiring the Union Street Railway Company of Providence to give three-cent fares and transfers. Referred to the joint special committee on transfers.

Mr. Anthony of Portsmouth introduced an act to incorporate the Newport & Bristol Ferry Railway Company. The incorporators are Frederick B. Coggeshall, Rev. Louis J. Deady, George A. Weaver, Anthony S. Sherman, George Coggeshall, James Anthony, Edward A. Brown, James R. Chase, Frank R. Tillman, Henry C. Anthony, Edward Almy, Frank B. Sweeney, Stanton M. Foye and Harry P. Gibbs. The capital stock is not to exceed $250,000. The act was referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Wetherell introduced a resolution for the payment of the bill of A. C. Landers & Son, $260, for renovating and decorating the court house at Newport. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Peck introduced a resolution for an additional appropriation of $18,850 for the support of the state for the present fiscal year. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution of final adjournment Friday, November 22, to meet according to law. Passed and communicated to the senate.

Both houses adjourned till Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH.

German Ambassador to Great Britain to Retire From Service.

BERLIN, Nov. 12. Emperor William has acceded the often repeated request of Count Paul Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German ambassador to Great Britain, that he be allowed to retire from the diplomatic service on the ground of ill health.

Emperor William in an autograph letter expresses his deep regret at the necessity for the ambassador's retirement. "I feel impelled," says the emperor, "to express my imperial thanks for the excellent services which, during the 11 years of your official life, you have rendered to my predecessors on the throne, to myself and to the whole Fatherland."

Accompanying the letter, Emperor William sent the insignia of the Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown, bestowed on the retiring ambassador as "a token of my good will."

Count Wolff Von Metternich will succeed Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg.

Shepard's Election Expenses.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 12.—Edward M. Shepard, the defeated Democratic candidate for mayor of New York city, certified to the secretary of state today that his expenses in the late municipal contest were $3,319.

Dropped Dead While at Work.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 12.—Peter McArdell, aged 43 years, dropped dead while at work in the Merrimack mills this morning. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was employed in the mills and leaves six children.

IMPERIAL IRADE SIGNED.

M. Delcasse Reads in the Cabinet Council a Letter from Tewfik Pasha.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—President Loubet presided at the cabinet council today. The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, read the letter which the Turkish foreign minister, Tewfik Pasha, wrote to M. Bapst, councillor of the French embassy of Constantinople, notifying him of the signing of the imperial irade providing for the explanation of the Sultan's engagements with the French government and announced that he had notified the Porte that diplomatic relations between Turkey and France had been resumed, and that Admiral Caillard's squadron had left the island of Mitylene.

IF SCHLEY IS EXONERATED.

Maclay to Cut Out Portions in His Book Detrimental to the Admiral.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Edgar Stanton Maclay, author of "A History of the United States Navy," who is still working as a clerk in the Brooklyn navy yard, is preparing to make changes in his history if Rear Admiral Schley is exonerated. He said in an interview:

"I am awaiting the decision of the court before putting out the revised edition of the history. If the court exonerates Admiral Schley and clears him of all discredit I will at once cut out that portion of the third volume which is detrimental to him."

TWELVE STILL AT LARGE.

Escaped Convicts Being Followed Closely by the Deputies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Twelve of the 26 convicts who escaped from the Fort Leavenworth prison last week were still at large this morning, no additional captures having been reported during the night. The ringleader, Frank Thompson, was captured last night, and now the prison officials feel more confident of soon securing the rest of the men. Warden McClaughry said today over the long distance telephone that reports from his deputies were to the effect that the convicts were being followed closely, and it is probable will be taken soon.

FOR RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Postmaster General Smith to Ask for an Increased Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. In his annual report, which will be completed soon, Postmaster General Smith will ask for an increase of the appropriation for the rural free delivery service from the present sum of $3,500,000 to $6,000,000, and will advocate the extension of the service as far as practicable. He will express the opinion that this branch of the work of the department is of the greatest utility, and will plead for most liberal consideration on the part of Congress.

LUTHER W. OSBORN.

Death of the American Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A cablegram received at the State Department today from Auckland, New Zealand, announces the death at Apia, Samoa, October 27, of Luther W. Osborn, United States consul general at Apia. Mr. Osborn was born in New York and was appointed to his present position from Nebraska July 26, 1897. Thus he was the principal representative of the authorities of the United States in the Samoan group in the troublesome days before the partition, and it appeared that he alone of all the foreign representatives at Apia aroused no opposition.

In addition to his post at Apia, Mr. Osborn was also consul general of Nukualofa, the capital of the Tonga group of islands.

SALARY DUE M'KINLEY.

Warrant Drawn in Favor of the Administrators of the President's Estate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A statement of account was made today by the auditor for the State Department, charging the late President McKinley with the warrants issued to him on account of salary from the beginning of his incumbency of the office of President to the day of his death, and crediting him with the amount due him on account of salary. A balance of $1,[illegible] was found. A warrant in favor of the administrators of the President's estate was drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DARK DAY IN BOSTON.

At 1:30 o'clock the Conditions Were Like Those of Early Evening.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Boston experienced a repetition of the memorable "Dark Day" of years ago, when twilight, like that of late afternoon, fell at 1:30 o'clock today. A day of unusually heavy clouds and fog overhung the sky, and at intervals the vapor thickened, but as the afternoon advanced actual darkness began to shut in and at 1:30 o'clock the conditions were like those of early evening. The lesser darkness continued for about 20 minutes and then gradually it grew lighter.

New Judge of the Western District of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Hon. Henry Clay McDowell has been selected to succeed Judge John Paul as United States district judge of the western district of Virginia. He is a great-grandson of Henry Clay.

FED BY VARNISH.

Fire Badly Damages Business Block in Boston.

At Intervals Heavy Explosions Drive Back the Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A fire which, fed by great quantities of oil and varnish, burned out the inside of the [illegible] block at Broad and Franklin streets early this morning caused a loss estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. This calculation includes damage done to nearby structures, some of which were badly scorched, and to property in them which suffered from smoke and water.

After the fire was apparently under control a heavy explosion occurred in the granite building, and the flames took new life and burst from the basement windows. Apparently a varnish tank had exploded, and the material for fire was soon burning fiercely. At intervals other explosions came, each time giving the firemen more work, although the blaze was confined within the structure where it started after each fresh start.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this forenoon another large tank, containing several thousand gallons of varnish, burst in the basement, and clouds of heavy, choking, brown smoke rolled out of the windows and doors, while red tongues of flame shot out at every opening. The firemen were driven back into the middle of the street, from which point they continued to pour torrents of water into the roaring, seething pit.

The walls on the Franklin street side of the building showed signs of weakness, and several times during the forenoon the firemen were called away from close proximity for fear the ruins would fall. More than 100 policemen were on the scene at noon, keeping back crowds who filled all the streets in the vicinity. It is thought that the varnish will burn many hours.

The corner building, which was most seriously damaged, was seven stories high. The basement, first and second floors were occupied by the Murphy Varnish Company, and above by Brooks, Bonnelle & Co., fancy paper and paper box manufacturers; the Hastings & Dixon Press, Melnbe Bros., engravers and A. E. Martin & Co., printers. Mayor Thomas N. Hart is owner of the property.

THEATRE GUTTED.

Fire Breaks Out on the Stage of the Winsted Opera House.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 12.—Damage by fire, smoke and water, estimated at about $50,000, was caused the first only by a fire which broke out on the stage of the Winsted opera house. The theatre was gutted, stores and offices in the structure were more or less damaged by the flames, while in the Wetmore block adjacent, in which was located the main postoffice, the occupants suffered losses from smoke and water. The opera house is located in a four-story brick structure at the corner of Main and Elm streets. Adjacent to the east is another four-story building of brick known as the Wetmore block.

Smoke was seen issuing from the stage doors and windows shortly before 7 o'clock, and when an alarm was rung in the flames had gained good headway. A general alarm followed, but still the fire increased in fury and it was feared that the surrounding buildings would become ignited, and a disastrous conflagration result.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, however, the fire was under control. The theatre proper was gutted. Other tenants in the opera house building, which is owned by the Music Hall Company, sustained serious losses.

The flames did not communicate to the Wetmore block, but considerable damage was done by smoke and water. The contents of the postoffice were hurriedly removed to a place of safety without loss. The fire had evidently been smouldering since midnight. "The Gunslinger" was presented at the opera house last night, and the company's scenery was removed at midnight. It is believed that the fire originated from a [illegible] or a lighted match.

It is estimated that the insurance will cover about two-thirds of the loss.

Forest Fires Extinguished by Heavy Rains.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Forest fires which have done much damage on the Ramapo mountains within the past week were extinguished by heavy rains last night. The fires spread so rapidly that a large force of men worked all Sunday night to save valuable property. Much valuable timber was destroyed on the mountains.

Breaks a World's Bicycle Record.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It is announced that Menis Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I., has broken the world's record for 25 miles unpaced, at the 25-mile race of the King's county wheelmen on Long Island. Bedell, who started from the scratch, made the course in 1 hour and 5 minutes, winning the time prize and breaking the world's record of 1 hour and 8 minutes.

FRANK L. POWELL,

Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. Thames and Pelham Sts.

COMMERFORD, Importing Tailor,

Sole agent for the Stohwasser & Winter Patent Puttie Leggings, can now furnish Pigskin Putties in children's sizes, from 11 to 14 years of age.

Great Success OF OUR CLEAR HAVANA

"BREVAS."

10 cents straight.

The finest, largest and best clear Havana cigar ever sold for 10c. Try them.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OF

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

E. L. Doucette & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS OF

J. S. Bache & Co.,

MEMBERS OF

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago Stock Exchanges. New York Cotton and Coffee Exchanges.

BULGARIA WILL AID.

Pledged Not to Interfere in the Stone Case.

Grant Made Only as an Act of Courtesy and Humanity.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 12.—Consul General Dickinson of Constantinople [illegible] his verbal representations to the Bulgarian government [illegible] today, in which he requested [illegible] by the abduction by brigands of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka and the steps taken to obtain her release, and reminds the foreign minister of the promise to give every assistance. He [illegible] where the [illegible] officials has not conferred with [illegible]. Today, Mr. Dickinson [illegible] his demand for the [illegible] government in the [illegible].

The government's reply, according to [illegible], expressed [illegible] while hesitating to [illegible] foreign [illegible] involving the safety of [illegible] Mr. Dickinson's request.

Seventh National Bank Re-opens.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Seventh National Bank, which was closed last [illegible], opened today with Edwin Gould [illegible]. The bank had a balance [illegible] at the clearing house today of about $1,[illegible].

OWNERS OF BUILDINGS:

The best way to fix old tin roof and gutters:

1st—Mop with hot pitch.

2d—Roll two ply felt on while pitch is hot.

3d—Pour with pitch and graveled makes a roof perfect for 10 years and has been thoroughly tested and used over 50 years in New York.

GEO. O'BRIEN, Prison St.

The Yoke, Long Overcoat,



$10, $12, $15.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co

Furniture, Silver, Glass and China

Carefully Packed and Shipped.

STORAGE.

91 John Street.

THE BEE HIVE.

Three Special Items

Which are genuine and true

BARGAINS!

50 dozen Ladies' Extra Fine Quality Black Cotton Hose, heavy weight, with double soles, spliced heels and spliced selvage. This quality has never been sold for less than 50c. a pair; to dispose of the 50 dozen quickly we will sell 3 pairs for $1.

COATS!

Ladies' and Misses' 3-4 length Coats, full 42 inches long, made of A1 quality Kersey cloth, silk lined, with high collars and turn-over cuffs, in black tan and castor shades. Cannot be duplicated for less than $13.50; this week we will sell them at $10.

25 Walking Skirts, with deep stitched flaring flounce, well made, tailor stitched, in black and grey. A real good $5 value; this week at only $3.75

Our counters are loaded with handsome new style French Flannel Waists in white and all colors, from $1.98 up.

Agents for "Standard Patterns." They are the best.

This Morning's News.

DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

To Be Pressed Upon Bulgaria After Miss Stone is Liberated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. While the United States is determined to hold Bulgaria to strict account for the part she played in the abduction of Miss Stone, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are not prepared to take the action contemplated [illegible] reparation until Miss Stone has obtained her liberty. Consequently the representation made by Consul General Dickinson to the Bulgarian government that it will be held responsible [illegible] expresses accurately the view of the government.

It is reiterated with positiveness that Secretary Hay is bending all his efforts to secure the liberation of Miss Stone, and when that is accomplished a demand for indemnity will be submitted and pressed.

A despatch from Sofia says: From another letter that has been received from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, it appears that she [illegible] the trials of her hard experience with fortitude, forgetting herself in her anxiety for her companion, Mme. Tsilka. Miss Stone does not make complaint of the treatment to which they are subjected, but she finds the continued [illegible] of the weather extremely trying.

The tone of the letter is hopeful. The brigands [illegible] letters [illegible] Miss Stone and delaying their delivery, [illegible] the appearance of being [illegible]. The Bulgarian government continues to interfere in the negotiations with the object of forcing a transference of them across the frontier.

A DANGEROUS AGITATOR.

Iglesias So Declared by the San Juan Public Prosecutor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 11. Santiago Iglesias was arrested here Thursday on landing from the steamer which arrived here that day from New York. In July of last year, when the [illegible] was changed, he persuaded [illegible] local [illegible] of labor to organize, and later organized [illegible] strike across [illegible] were paid in gold at the same rate as silver, [illegible] \$3, journeymen \$2, and ordinary laborers \$1.50. The owners were not accepted by the employers, and a general strike, which was accompanied by some violence, followed.

Iglesias [illegible] one of the leaders of the [illegible] and was charged with conspiracy. When the trial was ordered Iglesias, who was at large on his own recognizance, did not [illegible] appear [illegible], and later [illegible] for his arrest was issued. He is now in jail awaiting trial, in default of \$2,000 bail. He alleges that when the case was postponed no notice was ever served upon him.

The public prosecutor asks that Iglesias be sentenced to a term of at [illegible] on the ground that he is a dangerous labor agitator and is continually causing unrest.

CONVICT LEADER CAUGHT.

Thompson Shot by Deputies But Not Seriously Wounded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11. Frank Thompson, the leader of the mutiny at the federal prison at Leavenworth on Thursday, which resulted in the escape of 26 prisoners, was captured at Council Grove, Kan., this evening by a posse [illegible] of a deputy [illegible] marshal. He was in the act of [illegible] head [illegible] in which [illegible] not [illegible] but not seriously injured.

[illegible] had been [illegible] for a week [illegible] Thompson [illegible] in the open. He was ordered [illegible] by whom [illegible] and [illegible] some [illegible] Thompson [illegible] He was [illegible] seriously wounded.

[illegible] was [illegible] Kansas [illegible] was making a dash through a [illegible] [illegible] 20 [illegible]

[illegible]

NO MORE NEGRO VOTING.

Alabama Adopts the New Constitution by from 25,000 to 35,000.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11. [illegible] 25,000 to 35,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

in, Governor Gregory will have to take a complete rest and remain under the care of physicians for a fortnight or longer. He is still weak, and needs to [illegible] to shun complications [illegible] have been feared.

At present three pupils in the Westerly High School are ill at their homes with typhoid fever. They [illegible] different sections of the city. One of these, Miss Lora Prue of South [illegible] has been dangerously ill [illegible] now on the road to recovery. Another typhoid patient, Miss Alice Stone [illegible] Fairmount [illegible] is recovering. [illegible] also [illegible] Taylor, who lives on Union street in the First ward. Had all these typhoid patients been on one street the health department would have investigated [illegible] there are three cases in different [illegible] of the city, and [illegible] patients [illegible] went to the high school and [illegible] there during [illegible] Stone [illegible] Dr. Munroe [illegible] the health board inspected the high school premises, and while he found everything clean as far as the premises were concerned, he found that the plumbing was out of date, and should be removed. This matter is receiving consideration by the school committee.

Upwards of 300 people attended the reception which was tendered Rev. and Mrs. George McClellan Fiske at the Weaver Memorial guild house in Providence last evening. Dr. Fiske who has for [illegible] 17 years been rector of St. Stephen's Church, has recently returned with Mrs. Fiske from the General Convention in California and the reception was held in honor of their return as well as in observance of the [illegible] anniversary of his seventeenth year as rector of the church. The reception was held in the upper hall of the guild house and with the rector and his wife the two curates of the parish, Rev. W. [illegible] B. Jackson and Rev. Samuel Blint [illegible], with Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. [illegible] received the guests. It was the first parish reception of the kind that has been held for nearly 10 years and the parishioners took advantage of the opportunity to tender their best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Fiske and welcome them back from their Western trip.

The town of Johnston has taken steps to secure the enforcement of the agreement made by the Providence & Danielson Railway Company when granted the privilege of laying rails in the town, by filing a suit for \$10,000 damages against the railroad. The agreement was, according to a copy filed with the declaration in the suit, that the railway company should in building its line on Hartford avenue in the town of Johnston make the roadbed and the [illegible] of the same grade, should make the avenue of sufficient width for the safe and comfortable passage of vehicles, and should leave the road in as good condition as before the electric road was there. This agreement, the town says, the railway company has failed to carry out. Counsel for the town said yesterday that there is already pending against the town an action [illegible] for an accident due to the neglect of the railway company. If the company does not fix the road the town will press the [illegible] suit and expect to collect.

[illegible] Lassier, aged 31 years, fell from the roof of the new addition of the Dunn Worsted Company, Woonsocket, yesterday, and received injuries that will probably prove fatal. Lassier is a carpenter in the employ of R. P. Smith, contractor, of Pawtucket, who is erecting the new addition, and it was while at work boarding up the roof, which is of a saw tooth shape, that he slipped and fell through to the ground floor, a distance of about 18 feet. He struck on his right side. Five ribs, the sixth, seventh, eighth [illegible] were broken. The fractured parts of some of the ribs punctured the right lung, causing a serious internal injury.

Nathan B. Harris, a veteran business man of Olneyville, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia. The illness was contracted last Wednesday, when he went to the home of his wife's sister, Mrs. Mary S. Thornton, and engaged with her in trimming rose bushes and [illegible] premises. It was a pleasant [illegible] both engaged in the pruning of [illegible] and vines with little thought of the necessity for guarding against [illegible] colds. Both were stricken with [illegible] trouble before nightfall and in each case pneumonia quickly developed. Mrs. Thornton died Sunday, which was her ninety-first birthday. Mr. Harris's illness was not regarded as dangerous until Sunday, when its critical [illegible] was suddenly manifested in [illegible] which he suffered. Early [illegible] he lapsed into an unconscious state from which he never rallied.

At the ripe age of 83 years, Mrs. Jerusha R. Smith, widow of Hon. Lewis B. Smith, and one of the most esteemed [illegible] women of Barrington, died Saturday. Mrs. Smith, daughter of the Hon. James and Lidia Bowen, was born in Barrington in what is now the Hampden Meadows section September 21, 1818. The town [illegible] of the town and the Warren [illegible] Seminary gave her her school education, and her early and active love of [illegible] to teach in the public schools of her native town. In 1836 Mrs. Smith, then Miss Bowen, united with [illegible] young people of the town in forming the Barrington Mutual Improvement Association, which was influential in many educational ways for the benefit of the people. The Forest Chapel was built, and in it Miss Bowen [illegible] with Miss Eliza P. Smith [illegible] which several [illegible] of the town's people [illegible] Miss Bowen married [illegible] Warren [illegible] [illegible] Barrington [illegible] 1850 [illegible] Lewis B. Smith November 2, 1857 [illegible]

MARINE PHOSPHORESCENCE.

[illegible]

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible]

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
[illegible] Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. [illegible] E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PORTSMOUTH.

Officers Elected and Business Transacted by the Town Council.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The first meeting of the new [illegible] council for the year 1901-[illegible] in the town hall, Monday [illegible] with all the members [illegible] officers were elected [illegible]

Auctioneers—Lorenzo D. [illegible] T. Gardner, George A. [illegible] Henry Anthony and Isaac C. [illegible]

Town Auditors—Oscar C. M. [illegible] Peleg P. Manchester, John [illegible]

Overseer of the Poor—William B. [illegible], compensation \$20.

Special Constables—George E. [illegible] Thomas I. Coggeshall, William H. [illegible] Henry Anthony.

Town Constables—Robert B. [illegible] Charles E. Harvey, David B. Anthony.

Police Constables—Owen Reilly, William B. Chase.

Special constables to act under the town ordinances—W. H. [illegible], Owen Reilly.

Dog Constable—W. H. Batten.

Tramp Constables—Charles Wilcox, W. T. Harvey, Gideon Manchester.

Bill Constables—Albert W. Lawrence, Isaac W. Chase.

Special constable to act as truant officer—John F. Chase.

Special constable to act as prosecuting officer under the liquor law—William Hart, Tallman.

Appraisers of dog damages—W. W. Anthony, William A. Chase, John S. Albro.

Commissioner at Stone Bridge—William L. Sisson.

Committee to act with like committee appointed by the town of Tiverton, to raise draw tender at Stone Bridge—William L. Sisson.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Oliver Reilly.

Surveyors of Lumber and Corders of Wood—Henry C. Anthony, Henry F. Anthony, Elbridge L. Stoddard.

Fence Viewers—Joseph Coggeshall, John E. Manchester, Colby C. Mitchell.

Field Drivers—Frederick A. Sisson, C. Henry Dyer, George A. Wyatt.

Inspectors of Ashes and Fish Measures—Henry F. Anthony, William C. Wheeler.

Commissioner of Town Asylum—Abraham C. Chase, salary \$30.

Weighers of neat cattle slaughtered in the town—Henry F. Anthony, Christopher Manchester and Elbridge L. Stoddard.

Weighers of coal and other merchandise—John J. Corcoran, Christopher Manchester, Leander W. Coggeshall, William C. Wheeler and Henry F. Anthony.

Health officer and special constable to act with health officer—Dr. Minot A. Steele.

Poundkeeper—Henry Anthony.

Surveyors of highways—District No. 1, Henry Anthony; district No. 2, George E. Sisson; district No. 3, William H. Tallman; district No. 4, Charles Henry Dyer.

It was voted that compensation for labor on highways shall be the same as last year. Men 17 cents per hour, [illegible] cents 22½ cents, 1 horse team 12½ cents, oxen 20 cents and boys at the [illegible] of the surveyor.

[illegible] constable to act with power to serve [illegible] process—Owen Reilly.

Bounties for skunks, 50 cents; minks, 50 cents; hawks 25 cents.

The [illegible] bills were ordered paid: T. D. W. Wood, funeral expenses for diphtheria [illegible] \$29; William T. Harvey, [illegible] as town sexton to date, \$4; W. T. Harvey, for nine weeks assistance [illegible] \$9.51; W. F. Brayton, [illegible] of Free Public Library, \$75; W. P. Sheffield, Jr., for professional services and costs paid out in the case of [illegible] Peckham [illegible] Edward R. Anthony, Town Treasurer, \$224.05; Edward R. Anthony, town treasurer, for [illegible] costs to plaintiff in case of [illegible] M. Peckham vs. Town Treasurer [illegible]; Henry Anthony, surveyor of highways in district No. 1, \$231.22; George E. Sisson, surveyor in No. 2, \$81.92; [illegible] R. Manchester, for fees [illegible] as coroner for this session, \$2.50.

In probate court, Messrs. [illegible] D. W. Wood and Dr. Rufus A. C[illegible] presented a petition, praying the court to appoint an administrator on the estate of Isabella R. Tallman, which was referred to the second Monday in December.

Jonathan A. Sisson, administrator on the estate of Caroline Anthony, deceased, presented a petition for [illegible] to purchase and erect a [illegible] which was granted.

Hannah C. Sisson petitioned the court to be authorized to sell the [illegible] estate, now owned by herself [illegible] register. The petition was granted [illegible] on its realizing \$1,500, at private sale.

An inventory of the estate of C[illegible] Anthony was received and ordered recorded.

[illegible] Chase, Edward C. [illegible] P. G. Faulkner, George B. Faulkner, William H. Faulkner and Charles W. Faulkner presented a petition, praying that Willard S. Brayton be appointed administrator on the estate of Mary Ann Faulkner, which was referred to the second Monday in December, with order of notice in the Newport Daily News.

O. H. McKenney presented a petition praying that he be appointed administrator on the estate of Harry McKenney, which was referred to the second Monday in December, with order of notice in the Newport Daily News.

Mr. W. N. Randall and [illegible] of Providence and Mrs. Frank S[illegible] of Fall River have been guests of Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Peter G. Randall.

Miss Kate L. Durfee, who has [illegible] a week in Riverside, [illegible] home.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Ella P. Fritz Thursday afternoon.

Master Abner P. Lawton, who was operated upon at the Newport Hospital last week, is getting along well [illegible] to his aunt's, Mrs. [illegible] at Newport.

Misses [illegible] W. Anthony and Ella [illegible] a visit last week to their [illegible] Mrs. Martha Allen, of [illegible].

Mrs. Kate Bailey's Bible class will [illegible] an entertainment and supper this evening in the vestry of the Christian [illegible] organ fund. The class [illegible] in need of a [illegible] different classes [illegible] are trying to raise [illegible] the same.

E W Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

"HYDRO-LITHIA" CURES HEADACHES 10c
FOR SALE BY CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.

E W Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

ASTHMA CURE FREE!



Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in all Cases.

POSTAL.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The REV. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

We want to send to every sufferer a trial treatment of Asthmalene, similar to the one that cured Mr. Wells. We'll send it by mail POSTPAID, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, to any sufferer who will write for it, even on a postal. Never mind, though you are despairing, however bad your case, Asthmalene will relieve and cure. The worse your case, the more glad we are to send it. Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City. Sold by all Druggists.

PUBLIC LAWS PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION 1901.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 854.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 126 of the Public Laws, Passed May 15, 1897.

(Passed March 29, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 436 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1897, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

"Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to apply to axes made of wood."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 855.

AN ACT In Amendment of an Act Entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 215 of the General Laws, Entitled 'Of Presentation and Proof of Claims Against the Estates of Deceased Persons,'" Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1901.

(Passed March 29, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to amend Chapter 215 of the General Laws, entitled 'Of presentation and proof of claims against the estates of deceased persons,'" passed at the January session, A. D. 1901, shall not apply to any estate of any deceased person in case the right to declare such estate insolvent has been already lost by limitation of time.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 856.

AN ACT Fixing the Salary of the Clerk of the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.

(Passed March 29, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The clerk of the commissioners of shell fisheries shall receive the annual salary of [illegible] dollars, and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of [illegible] dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the payment of such sum or sums as may be necessary from time to time, upon receipt of properly authenticated vouchers.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 857.

AN ACT For the Better Protection of the Lobster Fisheries.

(Passed March 29, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person who catches, takes, or has in his possession any lobster less than nine inches in length, measuring from one extreme of the body to the other, exclusive of claws and feelers, or any female lobster bearing eggs or from which the eggs have been brushed, shall forfeit for each offence [illegible] dollars, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the state; but a person catching or taking any such lobster and immediately returning the same alive to the water from which taken shall not be subject to such penalty.

Sec. 2. All lobster pots, cars, and other contrivances used for the catching or keeping of lobsters shall be plainly marked with the name or names of the owner or owners. And every person who shall set or keep his lobster pots, cars, and other contrivances so unmarked shall be fined twenty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days for each offence.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of April next succeeding in each year, during which time it shall be unlawful for any person to set or keep, or cause to be set or kept, within any of the waters of this state, any pots or nets for the catching of lobsters, or to take any lobsters during such close time. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned not more than thirty days for each such offence.

Sec. 4. No person shall be allowed to set or keep, or cause to be set or kept, within any of the waters of this state, any pots or nets for the catching of lobsters, who has not had his domicile and residence in this state for the period of one year next preceding the time of his catching such lobsters. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned not more than thirty days for each such offence.

Sec. 5. Every person, except the commissioners of inland fisheries and their deputies, who shall haul or raise any pot or net set for the catching of lobsters, without the permission of the owner or owners thereof, shall be fined ten dollars for each such offence.

Sec. 6. Possession by any person of any lobsters between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of April next succeeding shall be prima facie evidence before any court of competent jurisdiction that such lobsters were taken in violation of this act, and every such person shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned not more than thirty days for each such offence.

Sec. 7. The commissioners of inland fisheries shall appoint at least two deputies, whose duties shall be the enforcing of the provisions of this act. Said deputies appointed as aforesaid shall by virtue of his office a special constable [illegible] may without warrant arrest any person found violating any of the provisions of this act [illegible] for [illegible] not exceeding twenty-four hours. Said deputies shall be required to enter into recognizance [illegible].

Sec. 8. Said deputies shall have the [illegible] any boat or vessel used in the [illegible] of lobsters, and [illegible] that they believe [illegible] in violation of any of the provisions of [illegible].

Sec. 9. [illegible] secured under any of the provisions [illegible] one-half thereof to the [illegible] complainant and one-half thereof to the [illegible] state.

Sec. 10. The several district courts shall [illegible] with the commissioners [illegible] over all [illegible] the full extent of the penalties [illegible] parties defendant, however, [illegible] appeal from the sentence [illegible] as is now provided by law in [illegible].

Sec. 11. [illegible] and 11 of Chapter 177 of [illegible] are hereby repealed [illegible]

Sec. 12. [illegible] shall take effect upon and after [illegible].

CHAPTER 858.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 179 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Free and Common Oyster Fisheries."

(Passed March 29, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall take any oysters from the free and common oyster fisheries [illegible] northerly of Fields Point and Kettle Point in this state between the first day of June in any year and the last day of April in the following year, or from the free and common oyster fisheries in any of the other waters of this state between the fifteenth day of May in any year and the fifteenth day of September, or expose any oysters for sale taken therefrom in violation of the foregoing provisions, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall take more than twenty bushels of oysters, including shells, during any twenty-four hours for each boat employed by him in taking the same, from any of the free and common oyster fisheries within the waters of the state shall be fined twenty dollars for every bushel so taken over and above said twenty bushels, one-half thereof to the use of the state and one-half thereof to the use of the complainant.

Sec. 3. Every person who shall take any oysters from any free and common oyster fishery within this state, with dredges or any other instrument, or by any other method more destructive to oyster beds than the usual method of taking them by oyster tongs, shall forfeit the boat or vessel with its tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all implements thereto belonging, and in addition thereto shall be fined one hundred dollars, one-half thereof to the use of the state and one-half thereof to the use of the complainant.

Sec. 4. Nothing in the preceding section shall be so construed to prevent any citizen of this state from taking oysters in the public waters of this state with dredges when the water at mean low tide is fifteen or more feet in depth: Provided, however, no such dredges shall be used [illegible] by any vessel propelled by machinery.

Sec. 5. No person shall take oysters from a public oyster ground or bed except between the hours of sunrise and sunset on any day.

Sec. 6. No person shall be allowed to fish for oysters or other shell-fish in the public fisheries of this state, unless he or his employer are at the time, and have been for one year next preceding, residents of this state.

Sec. 7. Every person violating any of the provisions of sections five and six of this act shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the state; and every boat or vessel used in any way employed in taking oysters or shell-fish contrary to the provisions of any of the sections, shall, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and implements on board, be forfeited.

Sec. 8. Every person convicted a second time of a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the penalties before mentioned, be deprived of the privilege of fishing for oysters in the waters of the state for three years thereafter, under a penalty of thirty days imprisonment for each offence.

Sec. 9. Chapter 179 of the General Laws and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 859.

AN ACT In Relation to the Use of Voting-Machines.

(Passed March 29, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Any [illegible] of such voting-machines as shall have been examined and approved by the state returning board, in the election of all officers by the electors and in voting upon propositions of amendment of the constitution and upon questions submitted to the electors of the state or of any city or town, is hereby authorized under the restrictions provided in this act.

Sec. 2. No voting-machine shall be so approved or used unless it accurately takes upon paper a mark, indentation, or perforation for every voter for any candidate, and for or against any proposition of amendment or question submitted to the electors, in such manner that the paper bearing such marks, indentations, or perforations may be removed from such voting-machine at the close of the voting and be sent to, and counted by, the [illegible] as is now required by law to count such votes, [illegible] as official ballots [illegible] be sent and [illegible], and unless such machine is equipped with a counter which records the total number of persons who use such machine. Such machines must also be constructed with at least one column of [illegible] levers, or other devices, for [illegible] the choice of the electors, each of which columns may be devoted to all of the candidates of one party or organization. Such machines must permit voting to be done in absolute secrecy, and must prevent the vote of any elector who votes for more than one candidate for the same office from being counted and prevent an elector from voting for any one candidate twice.

Sec. 3. The state returning board shall from time to time examine such voting-machines as in its opinion will probably comply with the requirements of this act, as hereinafter set as to the durability, accuracy, efficiency, and capacity of any such machine, and that it does comply with the requirements of this act, shall approve the same, and thereafter such machine may be used as [illegible] [illegible] said board may employ one [illegible] expert [illegible] and the [illegible] shall be paid [illegible] [illegible] is laid.

Sec. 4. The city council of any city, and the town council of any town [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 5. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at least one voting-machine shall be furnished for every five hundred qualified electors and for every fraction of five hundred qualified electors, in excess of one hundred, whose names are upon the voting-list used at such voting-place, and entitled to use such machine. At each such voting-place, in all cities, at elections for mayor and members of the board of aldermen and common council, registered voters shall not be permitted to vote upon any voting-machine used by voters qualified to vote for members of such boards or council.

Sec. 7. The clerk of any city or town which adopts and purchases voting-machines in accordance with the provisions of this act shall forthwith notify the secretary of state of such adoption and purchase, and no such voting-machine shall be used in any election in any such city or town until thirty days thereafter.

Sec. 8. Voting-machines which at the time of the passage of this act have been purchased by, or supplied to, any city or town in accordance with the provisions of the then existing law may hereafter be used in elections in such city or town, although not complying with the requirements of this act concerning the capacity of such machines for candidates' names, if they are adequate in that respect for the purposes of elections held therein. No voting-machine shall be used in any election where voting for all the candidates and questions to be voted upon cannot be done by means of such machines; but in such elections all voting shall be done in accordance with the provisions of law which would apply if the use of voting-machines had not been ordered.

Sec. 9. Every voting-machine so used shall be numbered, and the number thereof shall be painted upon such machine in figures not less than three inches in length.

Sec. 10. Every city or town which adopts or purchases voting-machines shall employ some skilled mechanic to familiarize himself with the construction and operation thereof, and to instruct from time to time election officers, as they are appointed or elected, in the operation of such machines.

Sec. 11. Every voting-place at which such voting-machines are used in the election of officers or in voting upon propositions or questions required by law to be voted for or upon under the provisions of Chapter 11 of the General Laws shall also be equipped in all particulars and supplied with official ballots in the same manner and by the same persons as is provided in said chapter; and all such voting-machines used therein shall be placed within the guard-rail and located as far as possible conformably to the provisions of said chapter in relation to the placing of voting-shelves, by the persons charged with the duty of placing voting-shelves by said chapter.

Sec. 12. In case the voting-machines, or any of them, required by law for use at any such voting-place are not in position and in working order at the time for opening the polls thereat, all voting at such voting-place upon that day shall be done in accordance with the provisions of law which would apply if the use of voting-machines had not been ordered.

Sec. 13. In case at any such voting-place, after voting by the use of voting-machines has commenced, any voting-machine shall fail to operate, the moderator or warden shall immediately seal up the opening of such machine, and shall immediately, if but one voting-machine is furnished thereat, or as soon thereafter as in his opinion the remaining voting-machines do not furnish ample opportunity for all electors to record their votes when offered, suspend the use of all voting-machines at such voting-place on that day and seal up the opening of each such machine which has been used. Thereafter on that day all voting thereat shall be done in accordance with the provisions of law which would apply if the use of voting-machines had not been ordered.

Sec. 14. In no case, at any voting-place, shall voting for or upon the same candidates, propositions, or questions, by the use of voting-machines and by ballot be permitted at one and the same time, except as provided in section 13 of this act; and in no case shall any attempt be made by any election officer or other person to repair or correct the operation of any voting-machine which has failed to operate, after voting by its use has commenced, until after the close of the polls and the removal from such voting-machine of the paper record therein, and the recording of the counter record of such machine by the moderator or warden and clerk.

Sec. 15. For the purposes of this act a ballot-caption is defined to be the list of candidates of one political party or organization and of the propositions or questions required by law to be printed as a part of said list, which is affixed to the faceplate of the voting-machine in appropriate relation to the pushbuttons or other devices by which the elector records his choice. A faceplate is defined to be that part of the voting-machine upon which are displayed the subjects of the election for the guidance of the voter. A tally-sheet is defined to be the paper on which the voting-machine records by marks, indentations, or perforations, the votes cast by the electors. A diagram is defined to be a printed representation of the faceplate of the voting-machine as it appears when the ballot-captions are affixed thereto.

Sec. 16. In equipping such voting-machines for use, the ballot-captions shall be arranged upon the faceplate in columns, and each ballot-caption shall contain the names of all the candidates for election who have been duly nominated on behalf of the political party assigned to that column. Beginning at the left of the faceplate, the ballot-caption of the republican party shall be arranged in the first column; the ballot-caption of the democratic party shall be arranged in the second column; and the ballot-captions of other parties or organizations in the columns designated by the secretary of state for all such other parties or organizations which nominate candidates for national, congressional, or general officers, or members of the general assembly, and by the city and town clerks for all such other parties or organizations which nominate candidates for city, town, and voting-district officers only. Columns which have been so designated by the secretary of state for such other parties or organizations which do not make nominations for city, town, or voting-district officers may be also designated by city or town clerks for parties or organizations which make nominations for such officers only, in case the number of parties or organizations making nominations exceeds the number of columns upon the faceplate of the voting-machines. In each of the columns designated by this act or by the secretary of state for a political party or organization shall be printed, as a part of the ballot-caption of such party or organization, the title of any proposition of amendment of the constitution or question which is to be voted upon, with such description thereof as space will allow, in such manner that the elector may approve or reject each proposition or question.

Sec. 17. Immediately upon the expiration of the time for filing nominations with the secretary of state, he shall make the designations required to be made by him by the provisions of section 16 of this act, and shall at once notify the clerks of the cities and towns where voting-machines are used, of such designations.

Sec. 18. The arrangement of the names of candidates to be voted for and of propositions of amendment and questions to be voted for and against, on the ballot captions of the several parties, shall be as follows:

First—Electors of president and vice president.

Second—Representatives in congress.

Third—General officers.

Fourth—Proposed amendments of the constitution.

Fifth—Questions submitted to the electors of the state.

Sixth—Senators and representatives in the general assembly.

Seventh—The question of granting liquor licenses.

Eighth—City and town officers.

Ninth—Other questions submitted to the electors of any city or town.

Tenth—Voting-district officers.

Ballot-captions shall be printed upon white paper in as clear and distinct type as the space will allow.

Sec. 19. The tally-sheets used in such voting-machines shall be properly ruled and spaced for the purposes of the election, and upon each tally-sheet or upon a like ruled and spaced paper which shall be pasted upon such tally-sheet shall be printed the names of the candidates to be voted for and the titles of the propositions or questions to be voted upon, within the spaces in which the marks, indentations or perforations recording the votes cast for such candidates, or for and against such propositions and questions, will appear and on each such tally-sheet or paper shall be printed or written the name of the city or town and voting district where, and the number of the voting-machine in which, it is used.

Sec. 20. Instruction-sheets shall be printed on white paper or card-board, in clear type, and shall contain full instructions as to the method of voting by such machines; the method of obtaining assistance in their operation; the method of procedure by electors who desire to vote for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot-captions, and generally any information which will assist the electors in voting.

Wilmarth
Has re-opened for the season with a full line of
New Awning Stripes.
174 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

STRANGERS' DIRECTORY

Armory of Newport Artillery, Clarke street.

U. S. Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island—Open to visitors from 3 p. m. till sunset daily. Band concerts daily from 3:45 to 5:45. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m.

Fort Adams—Signal drill from 1 to 2:20 p. m., dress parade at 11:30 a. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays, when held at 9 a. m. Battalion drill immediately after dress parade, followed by guard mount. Band concerts Friday at 4:30, and Mondays and Wednesdays from 8 to 9:30 p. m.

Fort Greble—Fort Greble, Dutch Island, commanding the western passage to Narragansett Bay. Steamer Sylph Shore leaves Newport on Thursdays at 2 p. m., stopping one hour at Fort Greble for convenience of visitors desiring to return by boat.

Redwood Library, Bellevue avenue—Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 m. to 2 p. m. Open to subscribers from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

People's Library, 220 Thames street—Open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except on Sundays, and on Saturdays until 9 p. m.

Trinity Church, corner of Church and Spring streets, open week days to visitors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Historical Rooms and Natural History Society Rooms, Touro street—Open daily, Sundays excepted.

Electric Street Cars connect at Commercial wharf for Beach, Mile Corner, Morton Park and Fall River.

Places of Interest—Forty Steps, on Cliffs, foot of Narragansett avenue; Spouting Rock, West end of Bailey's beach; Paradise and Hanging Rocks, north of Second beach; Purgatory, west end of Second beach; Miantonomi Hill, end of Malbone road, off Broadway.

Cliff Walk—Extending from Easton's to Bailey's Beach, past the residences of the Goelets, H. McK. Twombly, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, Perry Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Bell, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, E. T. Gerry, H. Mortimer Brooks, C. W. Lippitt, and others. Open to the public.

OFFICIAL POSTOFFICE GUIDE.

Nov. 1, 1901

OFFICE HOURS, 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 11 a. m., 4 to 4:30 p. m.

Carriers' Delivery at 8 a. m., 2 and 4:30 p. m.

Local mail should be posted at office 15 minutes before departure of carriers.

Carriers' letters may be called for on Sunday mornings from 10 to 11; week day evenings from 7:30 to 8.

Special Delivery until 8 p. m.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS

New York City and Foreign, Southern, etc.—Open 8:00 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close [illegible] a. m.; 12:15, 3:45, 7:30 p. m.

New York State, and Western—Open 8:00 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:00 a. m.; 12:15, 3:45, 7:30 p. m.

Boston and Eastern—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:00, [illegible] 10:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m.

Providence, R. I.—Open 8:00, 9:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:00, [illegible] m.; 12:45, 2:30, 4:55, 7:30 p. m.

Connecticut—Open 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; [illegible] 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:00, 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3:45, 7:30 p. m.

Fall River and New Bedford—Open 8:00 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close [illegible] 10:30 a. m.; 2:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m.

Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Little Compton—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m. Close [illegible] m.; 1:30 p. m.

Jamestown, R. I.—Open 11:30 a. m.; [illegible] m. Close 10:00 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Block Island, R. I.—Open 11:30 a. m., [illegible] Wed. & Fri. Close 12:30 p. m., Tue. [illegible] Sat.

South Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 11:30, 7:30 [illegible] m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:20 p. m.

Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30 p. m.

Mails open Sundays at 10 a. m. Mails close Sundays at 4:30 p. m.

STREET LETTER BOX COLLECTIONS

Ayrault—Greenough, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:20 p. m.

Beach—Red Cross, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Bellevue—Bath Rd., 5:30, 8:30, 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue—Bellevue Court, 5:30, 8:00, 11:[illegible] m.; 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue—E. Bowery, 5:30, 8:30, 11:30 a. m.; 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue Church, Reading Room, 5:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 6:30 p. m.

Bellevue—Narragansett, 5:30, 11:30 a. m.; 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue—Pelham, 5:30, 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Broadway—Bull, 4:00, 8:30, 10:00 a. m.; 1:[illegible], 5:00, 6:30 p. m.

172 Broadway, Sub. Station, 4:00, 8:[illegible] a. m.; 1:00, 2:45, 5:00 p. m.

Broadway—Mile Cor., 3:45, 9:30 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Broadway—Powel Ave., 3:15, 9:30 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Broadway—Thurston, 3:15, 9:30 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Broadway—Whitehall, 3:45, 9:30 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Catherine—Elizabeth, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30 a. m.; 12:35, 2:30, 5:20 p. m.

Catherine—Gibbs, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:20 p. m.

Catherine—Greenough Place, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Corne—Pelham, 5:30, 8:00, 10:30 a. m.; 12:[illegible], 2:30, 5:20 p. m.

Cottage, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Gould—Warner, 3:45, 9:30 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.

Hall—Van Zandt Ave., 3:15, 9:30 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

High street, 5:00, 11:15 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Kay—Ayrault, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 a. m.; [illegible] 5:20 p. m.

Kay—Brinley, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30 a. m.; 12:[illegible] m.; 2:15, 5:30 p. m.

Kay—Touro, 5:30, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:30, 6:30 p. m.

Newport Casino, 5:30, 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:[illegible] m.; 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

N. Y., N. H. & H. Station, 4:00, 10:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Perry House, 5:00, 8:30, 11:15 a. m.; 1:00, [illegible] 6:00 p. m.

R. I. Ave.—Francis, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Rhode Island—Hope, 3:45, 9:30 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Second—Willow, 4:00, 9:45 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Spring—Dearborn, 5:00, 8:00, 11:15 a. m.; 12:[illegible] m.; 2:00, 6:00 p. m.

Spring—Mill, 5:30, 8:30, 10:30 a. m.; [illegible] 2:30, 5:30 p. m.

Spring—Touro, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:00, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Bridge, 4:00, 10:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Thames—Church, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Dean Ave., 5:00, 11:15 a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

Thames—Dennison, 5:00, 8:00, 11:15 a. m.; 12:00 m.; 2:00, 6:00 p. m.

Thames—Hixon, 5:00, 11:15 a. m.; 6:00 p. m.

Thames—Webster, 5:00, 11:15 a. m.; 6:00 p. m.

Thames—Green, 5:00, 1:35, 11:15 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Mary, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Mill, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Pelham, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:15, 6:30 p. m.

Third—Cherry, 4:00, 9:45 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Third—Hawthorn, 4:00, 9:45 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Third—Poplar, 4:00, 9:45 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

U. S. Hotel, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 12:[illegible] 2:15, 6:30 p. m.

Washington—Elm, 4:00, 9:45 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Washington Square, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:15, 2:00, 6:30 p. m.

West Broadway, 4:15, 9:30, 8:15 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m.

SUNDAYS.—One Collection from all Street Letter Boxes three hours earlier than last week day Schedule.

Money Order and Registry Departments open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Registered mail [illegible] close [illegible] 6:00 and 6 p. m.

Eastern
Spruce Lumber
Now Landing
—AT—
A. & H. G. HAMMETT'S.

CHICAGO TEACHERS' WORK.

Way in Which They Secured Taxes From Corporations.

[Boston Transcript.]

Miss Margaret A. Haley of the Chicago Teachers' Federation told the teachers of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, at its forty-ninth annual meeting in Tremont Temple how she and her fellow-workers in the schools saved Chicago millions of dollars in taxes and secured for themselves a promised increase in salaries. Her story was timely, because while Miss Haley was on the train for Boston the supreme court of Illinois handed down a decision which means success after two years of uphill struggle in a woman's fight against gigantic corporations. It was interesting because to most of the audience the circumstances of the struggle (though it has been carried on for so long) were practically unknown.

Miss Haley came direct from her train to the platform of Tremont Temple. President Condon had told the meeting something of her work and its success, and when she appeared, in the flush of victory, she was greeted with applause. She was introduced as one who has been speaking with the courage of conviction, and would now speak with the courage of accomplishment.

Then she stepped forward this young and pretty woman who stirred Chicago [illegible] down until she had her way. She wasted no time in the pretty compliments to chairman and audience which most speakers use as prelude, but plunged right into her subject. It was a simple, but absorbing narrative of accomplishment.

"I suppose most of you know," said she, "what we were fighting for—an equitable taxation. In 1899 five corporations, holding public franchises worth [illegible],000,000, paid not one cent in taxes [illegible] them. Now the supreme court has upheld the decision of the circuit court compelling the state board of equalization to assess these corporations for taxes which they escaped before.

"This is the way the Chicago Teachers' Federation got into the fight. The [illegible] includes about 4,000 of the [illegible] teachers in the city, and in 1898, through its efforts, teachers' salaries were raised, so that after 10 years of experience they could get $1,000 a year, the same as the firemen and policemen. In 1899, when it came time to pay, we [illegible] get the increase, but were told that in the next year the new revenue law would yield so much income that the money could be paid for both 1900 and 1899. But 1900 came and not only was the increase not paid, but our right [illegible] taken away. The new revenue law, instead of increasing the city's income, had left it in such a pass as it had never experienced before. The newspapers and the city officials declared that the auditor had not apportioned the appropriations correctly but some of us teachers stumbled across a little newspaper clipping which laid the shortage to its failure on the part of the state board of equalization to assess capital stock in various corporations in the city. Among these corporations was the Pullman Company, the gas and coke company which holds a perpetual franchise, and the various traction companies—all with franchises aggregating hundreds of millions in value.

"So we borrowed a statute book and found that it was the duty of this board to assess the corporations. We looked into it a little further and asked a man to help us. He advised us to go to the county clerk's office, and ask to see the state auditor's report, which gives a list of assessed corporations. We waited two [illegible] for the man to go with us, but he did not come, and we started out—two of us alone. The county clerk was busy. 'Well, we'll wait for him,' said we. So finally we got hold of the records. There were the names of five or ten little thousand-dollar companies, but no Pullman, no traction, no gas and coke among them.

"So we asked the clerk about them and he looked at us open-eyed. Then he [illegible]. 'Well,' said he, 'if you are really in earnest (and I think you are) I will show you a lot of other things you want to know.' So he pulled down the records for years back, showing that in earlier times these untaxed corporations [illegible] paid taxes on more than $10,000,000. [illegible] had they been dropped from the [illegible]. We consulted our statutes again and found that the companies were [illegible] to make yearly statements to the assessors. We went to the assessors and asked for these statements. 'But,' said they, 'the corporations never make any statements and this office has never required them to do so.' For 28 years the law had been in effect and the proper officers had never made any effort to enforce it! So we consulted our statute [illegible] and went to the county recorder's, where a list of taxable corporations was supposed to be kept. The county recorder had no such list.

"So we went back to the teachers and [illegible] the facts before them. They knew [illegible] it required action, and without five minutes debate they voted unanimously [illegible] action, and when the board of equalization met again, we went with the 6,000 [illegible] teachers of Chicago back of us and asked them to tax corporations fairly. They listened to us with attention, [illegible] when it came to choosing between the corporations and the people of Chicago, they chose the corporations. Then [illegible] filed a mandamus to compel them to [illegible] duty, and until that moment [illegible] had not thought we were in earnest.

"Just after one of our mass meetings [illegible] member of this board came to our office to explain his attitude, and tell us what we should do, in other directions. I listened to his falsehoods as long as I [illegible], and then I told him, fairly and [illegible]: 'If you want to come here and [illegible] business you are welcome. I see [illegible] your mask; I know that I am [illegible] the truth in this matter and [illegible] are not.' 'Well,' said he, 'I believe [illegible].' Then he opened up—told us the [illegible] thing, even to the price of each [illegible] of the board. We found from [illegible] that the men from the country districts were cheaper to buy and since [illegible] formed a majority of the board it [illegible] through them that the work was [illegible].

"From this man's revelations we [illegible] what we had got to do. In the first [illegible] we tried to find out what rule had [illegible] made for assessing corporation property other than tangible property. We [illegible] that back in 1872, when the board [illegible] first organized, it had made a rule; [illegible] followed it in 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876, and then had dropped it without [illegible] it. It had become a dead letter. It was the same rule which Mayor Johnson is trying to apply in Cleveland, which reformers are trying to apply in New York, only the Ford law will [illegible] them; and whose application in San Francisco saved the city $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 in taxes—a rule which appeals to the common sense of everybody. It is to find out the market value of a corporation's stocks and bonds; subtract from that the value of the tangible property, and there you have in dollars and cents the value of the franchise.

"With this rule we went before the board. We were listened to politely, and referred to the committee on capital stocks. Again we were listened to politely, and the committee adjourned. The board met again and we appeared. The members looked surprised. 'Have you anything new to put before us?' asked they. 'No,' we answered but we did not leave. We camped down there at Springfield, and for three months the board went through this farce for our benefit—met once or twice a week, read the minutes of the previous meeting and adjourned. This continued until November 16. Then we found that they were not going to do anything, and so we filed our suit.

"This was not an ordinary proceeding. No suit like it had been made in the courts of Illinois, in the courts of the country, before. The board, through its attorneys, declared that as a body created by the legislature it was on a par with the courts themselves, and could not be sued. But Judge Creighton decided that it could be sued, and so we won the first point of our contention.

"This was on the afternoon of November 21. On the night of the twenty-first two trainloads of corporation counsels came down to Springfield, and on the morning of the twenty-second the great crime was committed, which the recent supreme court decision has wiped out. Without a word of discussion, by a unanimous vote, the board abolished the rule for determining value of franchises. In the afternoon the corporation counsels appeared at a hearing to recommend a new rule. We appeared, too, and had to listen to talk which surprised some of the men themselves, when we quoted their words in public meetings afterwards. The rule which they made at that meeting has since been declared by the courts to be fraudulent—framed for fraudulent purposes—and has now been annulled.

"Later we had our time with the attorneys. When the case went further into the courts they refused to appear, thought they could ignore the courts, as well as laws. Then a sheriff was sent up to bring down the president of the Union Traction Company—an organization with $82,000,000 worth of property, $72,000,000 of which was escaping taxation every year. He came, and then all came; and what is more brought their books, which nobody had been able to see before. Then we found that they had been paying 15, 20, 25, 30, and even 35 per cent dividends on property not taxed at all.

"Well, the decision was in our favor, and you should have seen how it encouraged the people of Chicago. 'These were the words we had to meet everywhere during our fight, in the mouths of well-meaning people who should have been with us. 'What's the use? The courts are with the corporations anyway. What's the use?' And though I'm glad that the city of Chicago and the board of education have the money, I'm gladder still for the stimulus which this triumph will be to public faith in civic virtue.

"And the women did this all alone. The newspapers never helped us. Not until six months ago, when they saw how things were inevitably going, did they even print the facts. We had to get hold of public sentiment through meetings; and we held them everywhere, advertised them any way. It cost the teachers of Chicago less than $2 apiece—about $6,000 in all—to accomplish this grand result. We haven't finished yet. We have more work to do. We are ashamed of Chicago—ashamed of her dirty streets, her bad public service, her badly equipped schools, her poorly paid servants. We mean to clean these things up, and to clean politics up, too. But not by bringing the schools into politics; we hope to take them out. We mean to work on the assumption that public officers are elected to do their duty and if they do not—as in the case of the board of equalization—we'll know the reason why."

MODERN HUNTING.

Before Ernest Seton-Thompson started on his last lecture tour, he explained his recent arrest by an officious Colorado game warden on a charge of illegally baiting for bear. The fact of the matter is that he was armed with nothing more formidable than a camera, his whole object being to "snap-shot" the bear. He was immediately discharged when the case was explained in court.

"The camera is really the new weapon of the wild animal hunter," said Mr. Seton-Thompson. "The anatomy, habits and peculiarities of animals have always been of interest to the hunter, but the study of these has been made much easier and productive of better results by the use of the camera.

"Men who have tried both weapons usually agree that it takes more time to shoot with a camera than with a gun, but there is much pleasure derived from the successful camera shots. An exposed shoulder will answer the purpose of the man who shoots with a gun, but the photographer needs a full view, close range and perfect light conditions before he can hope for good results. His best chances are accidental, and for that reason he must be on the lookout just as much as though he carried a gun. Men who go into the woods to make pictures of animals must have huntsmen's knowledge to be successful, and for that reason the best hunters become the most successful photographers.

"It is very difficult to get a snap at bears, and knowing that the animals are in a certain part of the country one can do nothing more than wait for them to come and have their pictures taken. Some of the best opportunities present themselves after sundown at times when the man with the gun would have no difficulty in bringing down his game, while the man with the camera may find the little available light in the wrong quarter and thereby miss his chance.

"My chief motive, my most earnest underlying wish, has been to stop the extermination of harmless wild animals; not only for their sakes, but for ours, firmly believing that each of our native wild creatures is in itself a precious heritage that we have no right to destroy or put beyond the reach of our children."

Mr. Seton-Thompson, when he decided to be known only by his family name of Seton, obtained the recent Supreme Court decree in order to protect him in contracts made under the old name. His real name is Seton, and he is justified in his change by a natural pride in the antiquity and honorable history of his family.

POOR LEATHER.

The rapid decay of leather, which is becoming painfully noticeable wherever this material is used, is traced by a committee of British librarians to the quick processes of modern tanners. The use of certain mineral acids is condemned, as well as excessive shaving, straining, embossing and glazing, and the catechol series of tanning agents—which includes gambier, larch, quebracho, hemlock and turwar bark—is found to produce leather that is very liable to rot quickly. Leather so tanned is much used for cheap bookbinding. Much more durable proves to be leather made with the pyrogallol class of tannin, including myrabolans and sumac, pure sumac being recommended as the best tanning material for bookbinding leather.

THE "KEEP A-TRYIN'" SIGNBOARDS.

[Roy Farrell G[illegible], in Success.]

"My boy," said Uncle Hiram, "you'll soon be startin' out,
To drive o'er Life's long roadway, and oft a bit of doubt
Will puzzle you completely, as to which you'd best pursue
Of branching ways, when roads fork out, as they're inclined to do.
Each bears the equal marks of well-worn travel, like as not,
And so, one's in [illegible] which he'd better choose to trot;
But I have learned the route, my boy, and thus much I'll confess—
The 'Keep a-tryin'' signboards mark the highway to Success.

"Success is such a pretty town—to reach it, all men strive;
You'll find the crowd, though, growing less, the farther on you drive,
For many, seeking shorter cuts through Dilly-dally Lane,
Get so far off the highway that they find it ne'er again!
You'll be allured, as on you go, by the guideposts that say:
'Take Chance's Road, past Waitingville, it's far the better way!'
But I this safer route would fain upon your mind impress—
The 'Keep a-tryin'' signboards mark the highway to Success.

"The road that runs through Waitingville has prospects bright and fair,
When first you start, but, farther on, it leads through swamps of Care,
And, after that, you'll have to climb the weary hill of Debt;
Then, still beyond, there looms in view the tollgate of Regret.
And so, my boy, when starting on the road of Life, alone,
The route your Uncle Hiram chose I trust you'll make your own.
And heed his plain directions, if you'd quite avoid distress:
The 'Keep a-tryin'' signboards mark the highway to Success."

FANCIES.

"But none of the other girls seem to admire my new dress."

"Is that so? Turn around. I didn't realize it was so pretty as that."—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"Did yo heah, Aunt Lou, dat Clemmie Johnsing had de St. Vitus dance?"

"Go long, no! Yo bettah not tell Parson Brown, he's mighty opposed to dancin.'"—[Brooklyn Life.

Tilden—By the way, Fidgett, did you ever see "The Merchant of Venice"?

Bolton—Why, my dear boy, I never was in Venice in my life. How could I have seen him? By the way, is there only one merchant in Venice?—[Boston Transcript.

Huntley—How do you like that new girl of yours?

Biles—First rate. She never objects when my wife wants to go out of an afternoon or evening—in case she doesn't want to go out herself, of course. Naturally, she expects my wife to notify her in time; if she does that, it is all right.—[Boston Transcript.

"Why did we arrive late and leave before the opera was over?" asked the youngest daughter. "It was very enjoyable."

"Of course, it was," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "but, my dear, we had to show people that we didn't care whether we got our money's worth or not."—[Washington Star.

Citizen—People are saying that you were bribed to put through that thieving bill in behalf of the Graball Company.

Legislator (haughtily)—Huh! Who would there be to bribe me, I should like to know? No one, sir—not a living soul!

Citizen—But that company—

Legislator Why, I'm the company.—[New York Weekly.

PERSONALS.

....J. Pierpont Morgan has promised to give £5,000 to Guy's Hospital, London, on condition that the public will raise £100,000, which is required for the renovation and extension of the hospital.

....Chief Justice David A. Depue of the supreme court of New Jersey will complete 25 years of service on the bench Friday next, and will then retire from office. He was 75 years old October 27.

....At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Morse Hospital a gift was received from Hollis H. Hunnewell, Sr., of $15,000 in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad four per cent bonds. There are no restrictions as to how the money shall be used, that being left entirely to the discretion of the board.

....A memorial fountain is speedily to be erected near the union railway passenger station in Waycross, Ga., in honor of Henry B. Plant. It is to be in the centre of a memorial park, and so placed that all passengers on the railroad trains may see this memorial of the great railroad builder of Florida.

....A Carrara marble bust of the late rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, was unveiled Sunday. George MacCulloch Miller read an address, dwelling on the services Dr. Brown had given to his parish and to the cause of religion generally. Dr. Stires received the bust and dedicated it. Then it was unveiled by Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, brother of the late rector.

....Swedish papers tell of the friendship between Emperor William and an old Norwegian peasant named Christian Jorje, whose home is at Molde, a village near the coast. The Kaiser never visits Norway without giving his old friend a call. The two converse like a pair of old chums, addressing each other as "Wilhelm" and "Christian," the interview usually being wound up by the villager playing something on his accordion and the monarch leaving him a gold coin.

....Charles H. Hackley of Muskegon, Mich., has decided to give to that city a statue of the late President McKinley to be unveiled on Memorial day next year. This is the sixth statue that Mr. Hackley has presented to Muskegon, the others being those of Grant, Lincoln, Sheridan, Farragut and General "Phil" Kearny. He has also given to Muskegon a soldiers' monument, the finest in Michigan; a park, public library, manual training school, and the six monuments at an aggregate cost of over $700,000.

TEACHES CONTEMPT FOR LAW.

[New York Tribune.]

The essential and fundamental principle of lynchings is contempt for law. There are those who say they are merely a hastening or an anticipation of the legal penalty, made the more effective by such promptness. That is not true, in letter or in spirit. In letter the lynchings violate the law because they inflict, in burning at the stake and other atrocities, the cruel and unusual punishments which are expressly forbidden by the supreme law of the land. They thus in that respect express contempt for the law. They do so in spirit also, because they are universally interpreted as indicating a fear that the law will not prove adequate to the punishment of the crime, and that if left to the orderly processes of jurisprudence the criminal will escape his just deserts. They are practically a confession of lack of faith in the power of the law. And what must be the natural effect of such a confession? What must be the effect upon the criminally inclined of a proclamation that the law is powerless and is a thing to be regarded with contempt even by its friends? Every lynching is such a proclamation.

In that the supreme folly of lynching, whether in Louisiana or in New York, is demonstrated. Lynching is contempt for law, and contempt for law is sure to encourage crime, even the very crime for which lynching is the penalty. Unspeakably terrible is the fate of one who falls into the hands of lynchers to perish through slow torture at the stake. But such fate has not one tithe of the awing and deterrent effect that would reside in a prompt, inexorable but orderly execution of the law. Give criminals an idea that law-abiding people have no faith in the efficacy and power of the law and you incite them to redoubled lawlessness. Show them that the law is swift and sure and all sufficient, and you inspire them with respect for it, or at least with fear of it, and thus in the strongest manner deter them from crime.

A scientist has just administered a death blow to the traditional belief in "the blue Danube." He watched the big river for a whole year, giving to his studies an hour every morning. The result of these observations was that he found the water to be brown 11 times; yellow, 46; dark green, 59; light green, 45; grass green, 25; greenish gray, 69, other shades of green, 110, and that it never had anything like the hue with which it is credited by the bards.

A CAKE of yeast will raise a hundred times its volume of dough; a drop of ink will color a hundred times its volume of water; a few cents extra per pound for coffee will give you an immeasurably finer beverage. It would avail us nothing to say this if it were not true. We are spending thousands of dollars to say it because it is true. One test will prove it! Don't take our word! Try a single cup of Chase & Sanborn's Coffee to-day.

"Seal Brand" in 1-lb. and 2-lb. Tin Cans (air-tight). Other high grades in richly colored parchment bags (moisture proof).

GROCERIES.

I have a car of

CIDER

On track.

For sale at wholesale and retail.

This is refined cider and very sweet.

Phil. Stevens,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

A good trade.

EXTRA LARGE

CALIFORNIA

PRUNES.

5 pounds for 25 cents.

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's,

100 BROADWAY.

Telephone 336 5.

KINDLING WOOD.

Bone dry PINE kindling wood, 4 barrels delivered to any part of the city for $1.

Kindles quick, burns long. The delight of every housekeeper. Remember that it is not slippery, smoky spruce or hemlock wood, it is free, clean, white pine and guaranteed to please. A trial lot will convince you. Leave your orders at 69 or 75 Mill street.

DRUGGISTS.

TRY

DENTIFOAM,

THE NEW TOOTH WASH.

As an elegant and healthful preparation for the teeth it stands unsurpassed. While it preserves and beautifies the teeth it gives a healthy tone to the gums and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

PREPARED BY

DOWNING BROTHERS,

PHARMACISTS,

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Wright's Blackberry Cordial,

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaints and Pain in the Bowels, and in all cases where a mild astringent is required.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Wood's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared from the well-know Dr. King's formula is the BEST blood purifier.

Price 75c. a bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Geo. A. Wood, Druggist,

136 BROADWAY.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary,

228 THAMES STREET.

Awnings.

All the new styles [illegible] in the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.

Telephone 212-4.

Potted Pinks Boston Sword Ferns.

I have just received 500 pots of Pinks, "all colors." In bloom, all young plants, and will bloom all winter in the house; also Sword Ferns, small and large.

Rubber Plants from 60c. to $1.25.

Palms from 25c. to [illegible].

"Plantine," the very best fertilizer for house plants and fern fertilizer.

Mason Preserve Jars, pints, 60c. per dozen; quarts, 75c. per dozen; 2 quarts, $1 per dozen.

Lightning Preserve Jars, pints, 90c. per dozen; quarts, $1.10 per dozen.

Also all kinds of Tin, Enamel and wooden ware.

A full-size Garbage Can, 90c. Galvanized Coal Hods, from 35c. up. Ash Sieves, from 15c. to 75c.

Also all kinds of winter flowering bulbs, Easter lilies, etc.

H. L. DUBLOIS, 80 BROADWAY. SMITH BLOCK.

Open Friday and Saturday evenings.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON.

GROCERIES.

THE POTATOES Have Arrived

and will be sold and delivered from the cars

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 11 and 12,

—AT—

85c. per bushel.

James A. Eddy's Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 110.

Fancy NEW CROP New Orleans MOLASSES!

Charles A. Manchester,

68 BROADWAY.

SUCCESSOR TO PECKHAM & MANCHESTER.

Maltine, plain, 87c. a bottle.

Maltine, with Cod Liver Oil, 87c. a bottle.

Maltine, with Cascara Sagrada, 87c. a bottle.

Maltine, with Hypophosphites, 87c. a bottle.

Malto Yerbine, 87c. a bottle.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion 83c. a bottle.

Phillips' Emulsion, 80c. a bottle.

Scott's Emulsion, 75c. a bottle.

Wampole's tasteless preparation of Cod Liver Oil, 75c. a bottle.

Wampole's Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, 87c. a bottle.

Fellows Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, $1.10 a bottle.

Vin Mariani Wine of Coca, $1.10 a bottle.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan, 95c. a bottle.

Liquid Peptonoids, 87c. a bottle.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt 83c. a bottle.

Wyeth's Lithia Tablets (5 grain), 35c. a bottle.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

CITY HALL SQUARE BROADWAY.

O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.

Telephone 339-5.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

FANCY Green Mountain POTATOES

Warranted the best that are in the market, at

$1.00 per bushel.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

Telephone 351-2.

GROCERIES.

Monogram Creamery Butter,

27c. per lb., 5-lb. box, $1.25.

Boston Branch.

Tea, Coffee and Grocery House.

160 Thames Street.

Opposite the "Bee Hive."

PROVISIONS.



The Missing Link

[illegible]

LEVI NORBURY,

COR. THAMES AND MARLBORO STREETS.

Telephone 15-2.

SPECIAL For Today.

Fancy Ribs Roast Beef,	[illegible] a lb.
Sirloin Steak,	[illegible] a lb.
Round Steak,	[illegible] a lb.
Short Steak,	[illegible] a lb.
Pork Chops,	[illegible] a lb.
Pork Roast,	[illegible] a lb.
Turkeys,	[illegible] and [illegible] a lb.
Fancy Fowl,	[illegible] a lb.
Small Hams,	[illegible] a lb.
Shoulder Hams,	[illegible] a lb.
New Cranberries	[illegible] a qt.

—AT—

WASHINGTON MARKET,

[illegible] THAMES STREET.

MICHAEL'S

Pate de foie Gras, Pate en Croute, Pate au Naturel.

ALWAYS SOLD.

Mauviettes, Financiere, Caille, Cretes et Rognous, Crete de Coq, Truffles, Green Turtle.

SEA SIDE MARKET.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square.

Telephone 210.

Selected Island Eggs.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

163 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL,

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Office, 207 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.

Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3

Publisher's Residence, 18 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address [illegible] old address as well as the new.

BACK NUMBERS.

Papers more than one week old, five cents extra for each month or part of a month.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 an inch for the first insertion and [illegible] cents for each subsequent. Advertisements of six lines or less are taken at [illegible] of these rates. [illegible] advertise [illegible] in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers [illegible] at [illegible] rates [illegible] the [illegible] a week, and [illegible] [illegible] regular legal notices, auction sales, [illegible] and [illegible] not [illegible] contract.

Advertisers [illegible] the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of [illegible] reaching both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has the newest presses and has a large and well appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.

THE DAILY NEWS TELEPHONES.

When calling the Daily News Office on business, use the numbers 17-2; if the editorial or reportorial rooms are to be reached, or information is desired on current news, call 17-3.

SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE.

The public recognition of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, [illegible] closely [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] Perkins [illegible] has [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Boston [illegible] there was [illegible] of [illegible] and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, no less honored than her famous husband, and, as Senator Hoar expressed it, "with no less of a [illegible] of [illegible]" was [illegible] the distinguished persons who formed the group upon the platform.

The addresses by Senator Hoar, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Richard C. [illegible], [illegible], Frank B. Sanborn and Professor J. [illegible] Brown [illegible] in [illegible] ways, [illegible] with the [illegible] work of [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] of the meeting was the [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible] Dr. Howe [illegible] of his time [illegible].

MORE JUDGES NEEDED.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

[illegible] 20,000 majority [illegible] born in New York, and 30,000 majority for the "machine" in Philadelphia? If there is any explanation of this it is that blind, unreasoning and unquestioning partisanship is a greater force in Philadelphia than in New York. In the former city 50,000 Democrats voted against the party ticket in order to get good government. In the former city [illegible] proportion of the Republican majority sacrificed its partisanship for good government? It must have been very [illegible].

The Pennsylvania State government has been seized up in scandals more than the government of almost any other state. State funds have been deposited in the [illegible] of leading politicians or in banks that contributed from these to the [illegible] funds. Sometimes these banks have failed with [illegible] disclosures and heavy loss to the State. The defeat of one candidate for governor [illegible] a run on his bank, which led to it, because it was taken for granted that the State's funds would be withdrawn. Therefore the state treasury and the [illegible] of Philadelphia have been looted [illegible] than once. And yet the men who have done most of this sort of thing are still in power. Mr. Wanamaker, who admits that in the Presidential campaign of 1888 he collected $400,000 and gave it to Mr. Quay, say as that he did not wish to know what was done with it, led a revolt a couple of years ago against Quay on account of his methods in politics, but the result of the fight was Quay's reelection to the Senate. Lately Mr. Wanamaker offered a couple of millions for franchises in Philadelphia that the city government gave away, and in the face of that the city government sent its 100,000 majority.

The trouble is blind, unquestioning and unreasoning partisanship. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania contain plenty of Republicans who would like good government, but they will not vote against the organization which bears their party name no matter what it does. That gives the political boss a "dead pipe cinch" on the situation; he is always in a position to name the ticket.

ADULTERATION OF WOOLENS.

The adulteration of woolens has gone to such an extent here that a bill is to be introduced into the coming Congress, requiring all manufacturers of so-called woolen goods into which cotton and other materials enter to mark such goods with the names of materials used in making them. The makers of garments are also required by the bill to mark such garments as profess to be of wool, and [illegible] are not made of goods in whose manufacture nothing but new or unused sheep's wool has entered.

It is to be believed that the evil it is attempted to correct by the bill is as great as is feared. The buyers of what are called cheap woolens [illegible] rarely deceived as to what they are getting, and if in doubt as to the quality of any goods offered the price should reveal to them pretty nearly what is before them. Good woods of an enduring quality are worth a certain price. Buyers [illegible] shoddy speak for themselves, and I should deceive no one. It may be just as well to call them by their true name, but in the ordinary store, and in any reputable store, there is rarely any hesitancy in saying that shoddy is not the best wool. The manufacturers do not deceive their customers and the retailers do not deceive theirs. It must be a very ignorant person or a persistent self-deceiver who [illegible] that fine goods can be bought for [illegible] prices.

ONE-SIDED SCIENCE.

[illegible] has been found who [illegible] to risk her life in an experiment. She is not going over Niagara Falls, but is submitting to an injection of tuberculosis from an infected cow in order that the doctors can determine the worth of Professor Koch's theory. The cow had been given tuberculosis by means of the virus of a human consumptive and that part of the experiment is settled. Now if the woman becomes a consumptive Professor Koch will be discredited, and there will also be a chance to test a new remedy for tuberculosis in the effort to save her life. Such an experiment does not seem the work of the highest civilization [illegible] the result of a one-sided [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] science [illegible] in their interest in their [illegible] study [illegible] for the welfare of the individual.

ELECTRICITY FOR FUEL.

The experiment of dispensing with [illegible] for use for industrial and domestic purposes is to be tried in the high Alpine valley of Davos, [illegible] as both a winter and summer resort [illegible] with a [illegible] of [illegible] rushing glacier [illegible] the power needed for the [illegible] of electricity, and from [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the whole [illegible] [illegible] favored with every [illegible] of Switzerland, [illegible].

[illegible]

Mayor-elect Low of New York will have his hands full from [illegible] to the first of January, selecting the numerous officials whom he will have to appoint. There will be no lack of candidates and upon his selections will depend in a great measure the success or failure of his administration. He undoubtedly knows that he cannot appoint all who will offer themselves or be offered for the various positions, and will not attempt to please everybody. The best thing he can do is to please himself and take all the responsibility.

The California orange crop will this year be about 20 per cent less than last, but will probably amount to 20,000 car loads and the fruit will be of excellent quality. The Florida crop will make up the deficiency in the California output and we shall have plenty of native oranges. If they were as good as last year's yield, there will be no complaint. There is little need of foreign oranges, either in quantity or in quality.

The chrysanthemum is called the flower of the late autumn, but the cosmos is a rival in some ways. The giant cosmos, now chiefly grown, is a great improvement on the flower as it was first introduced a few years since in our gardens. These large blossoms retain the same delicacy of texture and beauty of coloring that made the cosmos such a welcome discovery.

Andrew Carnegie was forced to escape from the rear door of his house in New York yesterday to avoid the rush of beggars who had called for gifts. He cannot avoid the begging letters which come to him, as many as 300 a day, and it is not to be wondered at that he seeks to escape from personal request.

Senator Platt does not like District Attorney-elect Jerome and does not wish the latter's name mentioned in his hearing. Mr. Jerome will be in a position after the first of January where Senator Platt and others will hear his name quite frequently.

It is singular that just as the heads of Tammany are fighting each other in their rage over defeat the two-headed snake at the New York Zoo should be starving because the heads will fight when [illegible] food is placed before it.

The Liverpool cathedral committee has [illegible] a resolution that the new cathedral to be built in the city shall be of the Gothic order. Architects are now allowed to submit plans after their own ideas.

Italy and [illegible] Turkey have both been trying the effect of small earthquakes of late. The dominions of the Sultan might have been spared by nature when the French were giving them such a shaking.

President Roosevelt will have his hands full if he attempts to control the trusts. He is not a man to be overcome by obstacles but [illegible] thrives under opposition, and may prove successful in this new endeavor.

Secretary Long is doubtless the only cabinet officer in the history of the nation who has ever served under a President who was formerly and less [illegible] years ago his assistant secretary.

Judging from newspaper [illegible] New York is not the only city [illegible] country which is in need of a Low [illegible] [illegible].

It is a little peculiar to see the [illegible] moving for a shutdown.

Admirals Dewey, Benham and [illegible] have our sympathy.

THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN.

W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

Women used to be told when they ventured into some public field where they are now such familiar figures, that their place was the fireside, the family altar, created by the cookstove and the washtub in most houses, and in [illegible]. We do not remember that they were in the habit of openly retorting, "Whose home?" but surely the [illegible] were open to some [illegible]. [illegible] women have, in the [illegible] and erroneous development of our commercial civilization, been obliged so often to make the homes they were bidden to keep to, that we now find them the rivals (alas! sometimes the [illegible] rivals) of men, not only in the [illegible], but the industries, the arts, the [illegible]. The part they play in [illegible] like working has been less chosen than forced upon them by the brutal and entirely man-made conditions of the [illegible] which prevails throughout the world, [illegible] calling itself Christendom, and their schools cannot do better than [illegible] them for it, until their teachers still imagine some gentler and juster economy, in which they shall each be chosen a wife by a husband worthy of her, and dwell with him in a home of [illegible] common creation, safe from want and the fear of want.

Even this millennial vision should not involve any obligation to matrimony as to a state more honorable or more ideal than celibacy. The Apostle had something to say for that which will always commend itself to consideration, and [illegible] have lived long in the world, or [illegible] many [illegible] unmarried women, without questioning the right of matrimony to [illegible] itself as the only [illegible]. It is [illegible] if the married pair behave themselves; and if they do not, why, celibacy seems rather preferable. In millennial conditions, however, it is doubtful if it ought to be [illegible] as the chief and primary [illegible] in woman's education. In the [illegible] epoch [illegible] A. D. 2000 is the true millennium [illegible] certainly [illegible] should not be suffered to bring ignominy upon any of the occupations in which women find prosperity.

FEMININE FOOTWEAR.

Salesman Explains the Latest Styles in Boots and Shoes.

[New York Mail and Express.]

"Walking boots? This way, madam. Yes, I see those you have on are much too large. You certainly could not have bought them here. We always insist on fitting a customer perfectly. Now here is a serviceable boot, one of our most popular designs this season—vici kid, straight patent leather tip, round toe and commonsense heel.

"Not comfortable? That is because of your high instep—you do not get much of an arch with the low heel. Let me try this pair, with the military heel. Therefore don't you think that looks well on the foot? The military heel is to be worn a great deal. You think it clumsy? Well, of course, that is a matter of taste.

"Yes, calfskin boots are fashionable. Here is rather an extreme style, with the bulldog toe and extra wide extension soles—just the thing for wet weather. You can well afford to wear them, madam. Of course, we do not recommend them to women with large feet as they undoubtedly have a tendency to increase the apparent size of the foot. They are extremely smart though, and much used by the English ladies for country tramps. No, they are not at all dressy, but I can show you something that is.

"Here is the very latest thing—patent leather, extra high military heel, with black ribbon bow on vamp. Would you mind stepping down here to the mirror? There, doesn't that give the foot an elegant appearance? I call that thoroughly artistic, and after all, nothing wears like patent leather, and it is suitable for all occasions. Feels a trifle stiff? Oh, no, I shouldn't think of giving you anything wider. Let me try another pair of the same size. There, I thought that would be all right. You have decided wisely, I am sure, madam. Your foot looks beautiful in the boot, and this style will never become common. It is too high-priced.

"Marked four, madam? I assure you it is only three and a half, and a small last at that. Shoes often get into the wrong lot, and are incorrectly marked. See, it measures exactly the same as this one that is plainly labeled three.

"A funny thing in that line happened the other day. A woman who could just manage to squeeze her foot into a five went away from here happy in the thought she could wear a three, because of a blurred mark on the sole of the slippers she chose.

"Oh, yes, we have a full line of slippers for dancing and house wear. Satin to match the gown, kid in all the evening shades, and patent leather are all to be worn.

"Yes, the large buckle is still in great favor. Here is a beauty in patent leather, with a rhinestone buckle mounted on black velvet, and 'La Gree' heel.

"That reminds me, as you entered the shop I said to myself: 'There is one of the very few women who could wear "La Gree" to advantage. She has just the proper poise.' It goes against my conscience to sell them to some persons. They are utterly impossible unless one has an absolutely correct carriage.

"Didn't you notice how awkwardly some of the actresses waddled across the stage last winter when they just came out? These shoes will always be in great demand, however, as they make the foot look an inch shorter.

"What do you think of this pink satin opera slipper with the white chiffon rosette studded with gilt sequins, and the more conservative Louis Quinze heel? This is positively the latest novelty, and bids fair to become the rage.

"Here is another in pale blue, with silver sequins, and a yellow rosette to match, spangled with jet.

"Yes, perhaps it would be better for you to bring in samples of some of your evening frocks, and let us make you up two or three pairs of these. They are certainly very chic.

"Now, if you want something pretty for house wear, how does this gray suede of the wide tongued variety, with a big pearl buckle, suit you? And what could be smarter than this patent leather with the gilt buckle? Yes, red is very effective with jet, cut steel, gilt or pearl buckles. We are showing some of these with leather buckles of the same color.

"I had almost forgotten to speak of one of our greatest fall specialties—cloth top boots to match street and carriage suits. Here is a sample in red, with gilt buttons. Rather bizarre, isn't it? But this model is very chic in the quieter shades.

"No, the 'Louis' heels are not the thing for street wear, but we are obliged to carry them right along, as some persons are not willing to give them up.

"Patent leather, with cloth tops, is the thing for children. We have some very dainty designs in the colored kids for the little ones. You might examine them on your way out.

"There is nothing specially new in riding boots. Russet leather is still used for morning wear, and patent leather is correct at all times. Oh, no; not all patent leather—that is quite out—only the lower part, the uppers are of kid.

"Thank you, madam.

"Yes, we can let you have your order one week from the day we receive the samples.

"Good morning."

ROOSEVELT'S WAY.

[Correspondence of Boston Transcript.]

President Roosevelt's way of doing business is very different from that of any of his predecessors. Considerable formality has always attended White House conferences in the past. President McKinley, for example, sat at his desk in his executive office while visitors were shown into the anteroom, where they waited until their turn came for an interview. When they went before the President to set forth their business, he would listen attentively, occasionally asking a question to bring out some new aspect of the case and when the visitor had completed his story Mr. McKinley would announce that he would take the matter under consideration. He seldom promised anything definite or even said what he would be likely to do. Later the caller would learn, by mail or otherwise, that the President had or had not done what was asked.

President Roosevelt's way is more direct. He has almost abandoned the inner room, where the cabinet meets, and most of the interviews are now held in the President's large room. During receiving hours, this fills up until there may be 40 or 50 persons in waiting. Mr. Roosevelt "goes at them" with vigor. He will grab a caller by the hand, almost wring it off, and frequently begin talking before the other fellow has had time to tell the occasion for his presence. "Glad to see you! Glad to see you!" he will exclaim. Possibly it will be an old acquaintance, and Roosevelt will direct a few lightning-like questions at him. "What regiment? Oh, yes. Knew your brother. How's Sam? When did you get back?"

It may chance to be a Congressman in search of an appointment for a constituent. "Can't do it! Can't do it! All full! Mighty sorry! Come again! Good bye!" and the hopes of the Congressman and constituent are blasted in a twinkling. With others he will argue more at length, but just as vigorously. The visitor will be making a nice little prepared speech, when Roosevelt will cut in: "Now, right there. That's where you are all wrong. It's like this—." And the President is pounding his fist into his palm and sweeping the air like a windmill. His method of terminating an interview is effective. Out goes his hand. He grasps the visitor in a warm farewell which almost takes him off his feet. "Good bye!" he exclaims. And it is all off. Before the other can recover, Mr. Roosevelt is wringing the hand of a new victim.

WHITE "BLACKBOARDS" WANTED.

[Chicago Tribune.]

At the school extension session of the recent conference of public improvement societies, the representative of the Public School Art Society deplored the blackboards which now preempt such a proportion of schoolroom walls, first, because they are so ugly, and second, because for all purposes of drawing, they simply reverse the natural values by which objects are ordinarily represented in nature and art. The county superintendent announced that the excessive expense of blackboards was being reduced in school buildings, but he had no hope to offer that the days when children would be expected to "shed" with white chalk on a black background were near an end.

It is, indeed, a little strange that a practicable "white board," or gray board, on which a child could write or draw with black or dark crayons has not been devised. The need for it—although nearly everybody accepts the traditional blackboard as something beyond question—is not to be disputed. The demand for it, if it were forthcoming, would be enormous. The "green" "blackboard," which is now used to some extent, does not meet the need, and the desirability of preserving by such a device to the child's hand and eye in drawing the natural relations of light and shadow to outline can hardly be ignored.

THE PRESIDENT A PRISONER.

One would naturally think that the chief executive of so great a nation as ours would not only be exempt from some obligations which fall upon the average citizen but would enjoy certain privileges peculiar to the highest office within the gift of the people. This is not the case, however. The fact that the President of the United States is the only law-abiding and reason-possessing citizen thereof whom custom holds a prisoner within limited bounds is brought out very forcibly by John Elfreth Watkins, Jr., in an article on "Some Things the President Does Not Do" in the October Ladies' Home Journal. It shows that in the spending of his leisure time the President is more restricted than the [illegible] who daily empties his waste basket, for he must not leave the country even for a day. This is an old, unwritten law. Neither can he go on board a foreign warship, even when anchored in our harbors and when flying the colors of a friendly state, or make a formal call upon any one except a President-elect, an ex-President, a President of a foreign state or a reigning monarch visiting our capital. He must not receive any but intimate friends on Sunday, nor occupy other than the seat of honor at any formal dinner. He must never occupy the left side of a carriage seat, or cross the threshold of a foreign embassy's residence in Washington, for that is foreign ground. These are only a few of the many laws with which custom restricts our Presidents.

PROPOSALS.

FORT ADAMS, R. I., OCT., 1901. SEALED proposals in triplicate, for constructing brick building for [illegible] apparatus here, will be received until [illegible] Nov. 11, 1901. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Building" addressed H. C. Schumm, Q. M. 10-25-1901.

NOTICES.

Newport Camp, No. 7677, M. W. A.

The regular meeting of Newport Camp, No. 7677, M. W. A., will be held in Mercury Hall [illegible] Tuesday, Nov. 12. Neighbors will [illegible]. C. S. PACKER, Clerk.

A. A. PAGE, V. C.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Proposals for Improving Greene's Lane.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN, R. I., November 9, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, November 18, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for grading and improving a section of the public highway in said Middletown, known as Greene's Lane, beginning at its junction with the West Main Road and extending [illegible] according to specifications [illegible] by the Town Council of said [illegible] on this day and to be seen at the [illegible].

Proposals must state price per linear foot for [illegible] in place and [illegible] the [illegible] required by said specifications for improving [illegible] of public highway.

[illegible] should have [illegible] responsible [illegible] on the bond which will be [illegible].

[illegible] Council hereby reserves the right to reject any and all proposals which may be [illegible].

[illegible] in behalf of said Town Council.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Clerk.

Mrs. Willard's HOME FOR NURSES,

137 Camp Street, Providence.

TELEPHONE 3178-4 UNION.

[illegible]

W. I. HOPKINS, CONTRACTOR FOR Artesian Wells,

13 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.

Telephone 511-52.

For Sale.

A VERY WELL-BUILT COTTAGE

On one of the favorite streets of Newport. Suitable in every way for both winter and summer

A change of residence prevents the owner's occupying the place, and therefore it can be bought at a bargain.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Rain tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; variable winds, shifting to west and northwest and becoming high.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm central over Minnesota Monday morning has moved to the upper St. Lawrence valley and increased somewhat in energy, causing brisk to high winds in the lake region, with light to moderate rains in that section, New England and the central valleys. This morning the weather is cloudy, with rain, in the lower lake region and New England, and scattered rains in the Gulf states. In the central and western portion of the country fair and generally clear weather prevails. The lowest barometer of the storm over the St. Lawrence valley is 29.34 inches, at Bissette, Ont., and the pressure is below normal in all Canadian sections west to British Columbia. At 8 a. m. in New England the temperature ranged from between 25 and 30 degrees in northern parts to between 45 and 50 degrees in southern. At New York it was 50, Washington 54, New Orleans 64, St. Louis 36, Chicago 30, Denver 22, and San Francisco 52.

J. W. SMITH,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	50	54	58
Wind,	S W	S W	S W
Weather,	Lt. Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Sun rises	6 h 31 m
Sun sets	16 h 26 m
Moon sets	17 h 27 m
Length of day	9 h 55 m
Day's decrease	5 h 22 m
High water	7 h 54 m; 20 h 24 m

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Sun rises	6 h 32 m
Sun sets	16 h 25 m
Moon sets	18 h 13 m
Length of day	9 h 53 m
Day's decrease	5 h 24 m
High water	8 h 32 m; 21 h 04 m

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Sun rises	6 h 33 m
Sun sets	16 h 24 m
Moon sets	19 h 03 m
Length of day	9 h 51 m
Day's decrease	5 h 26 m
High water	9 h 12 m; 21 h 44 m

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Sun rises	6 h 35 m
Sun sets	16 h 23 m
Moon sets	19 h 58 m
Length of day	9 h 48 m
Day's decrease	5 h 29 m
High water	9 h 51 m; 22 h 23 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, November 12, 3 h 23 m, W.
Full Moon, November 25, 20 h 15 m, E.
Last Quarter, December 2, 16 h 15 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

State Laws; 2d page.
Wanted—House; 7th page.
Lost—Grip Sack; 7th page.
Wanted—Board; 7th page.
Royal Baking Powder; 5th page.
For Sale—Phonograph; 4th page.
Hodges Cottage—Board; 7th page.
Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; 6th page.
Ranges, etc., at Auction; 5th page.
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee; 3d page.
Boston—"The Lenox" Hotel; 7th page.
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation as Cook; 7th page.
Providence—Home for Nurses; 4th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Parlor Stoves; 1st page.
Burlingame & Carr—Strawberries; 8th page.
Middletown—Proposals for Improving Highways; 4

FOR SALE,

In Danvers, Mass.,

The Fern Croft Estate,

A superb country property, with historic mansion and other buildings in good order; over 83 acres of fine undulating land, golf course, tennis courts, fruit trees, running water, etc.

Further particulars will be cheerfully furnished.

HERBERT L. DYER,

1 TRAVERS BLOCK.

Gas and Electric Lighting,

AIR, STEAM AND WATER HEATING.

Sheet Metal Work and Repairs.

PHILIP F. CONROY,

151 Thames St., Gas Building.

Telephone.

Fire Insurance.

HENRY BULL, JR.,

183 THAMES STREET.

BUILDING LOTS.

(1) Two on Hope street, 5,000 feet each. $1,500.
(2) One Powel avenue, about 3,000 feet. $1,000.
(3) One Sumner St., 5,000 feet, $1,500.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent.
183 THAMES STREET.

CATBOAT.

For Sale or For Rent

A catboat (The Fie-Seen), 29 feet over all, with large cabin; fully equipped for cruising. Apply at Bissell's Spring wharf.

EDWIN T. BANNING,

Architect,

209 Thames Street,

ROOM 28.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate Agent,

JAMESTOWN, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Real Estate Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue

1 To be sold, a special bargain, a fine [illegible] Rhode Island avenue, in its choicest [illegible] in the "Hill" district. Price $9,500.

2 To be sold, a first-class house, with [illegible] beach and ocean, suitable for residence [illegible] year. Rents for summer season at [illegible] $7,500.

Telephone No. 320. Hours 9 till 4.

DIED.

JOHNSTON—In this city, 11th inst., [illegible] Johnston, aged 61 years.
RICHTER—In this city, 11th inst., [illegible] wife of Herman C. Richter, aged 35 years. Interment at South Manchester, Conn.
TOWNSEND—On Sunday, Nov. 10, at her residence, 77 Park avenue, New York, Sarah [illegible] widow of William Hewlett Townsend, daughter of the late David Austin.
DOUGHER—In East Providence, 11th inst., [illegible] E. Dougher, in his 12th year.
HARRIS—In Providence, 11th inst., [illegible] Harris, in his 71th year.
BEELEY—In Providence, 10th inst., [illegible] Beeley, in his 6?d year.
KENDALL—In Providence, 11th inst., [illegible] Howard Kendall, in his 50th year.
ROBBINS—In East Providence, 11th inst., [illegible] S. Robbins, in his 23d year.
RICH—In Fall River, 11th inst., E. [illegible] daughter of Augustus E. and Margaret A. [illegible], aged 2? years, 4 months and 28 days.
COSTIN—In Fall River, 10th inst., Alice [illegible], aged 24 years.
LEIGH—In Fall River, 10th inst., Harry [illegible] of Jane and the late Levi Leigh, aged [illegible] 5 months and 27 days.
COLBERT—In Fall River, 10th inst., [illegible] Colbert, aged 11 years.
PECKHAM—In Fall River, 11th inst., [illegible] S. Peckham, aged 86 years, 5 months, [illegible].

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames St. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at [illegible] and residence.

After the grip, pneumonia or typhoid fever, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it restores [illegible] and strength.

FOR SALE.

Cottage, Gould street,	[illegible]
Cottage, Guerney road,	[illegible]
Cottage, Stockholm street,	[illegible]
Cottage, Chestnut street,	[illegible]
Building sites on Braman plat, Farewell and Walnut streets.	
Building sites on Dartmouth street.	
Building sites on Wilbur tract (King lane)	

FOR RENT

Cottage, Equality Park Place,	[illegible]
Cottage and stable, Sheffield avenue,	[illegible]
Tenement, Elliott place,	[illegible]

SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
11 BROADWAY.
Telephone 339.

CUTLERY!

Elegant Line of Imported and Domestic Cutlery.
DANIEL E. SULLIVAN,
Old City Hall Novelty Store

FOR SALE.

PHONOGRAPH.

FOR SALE. An Edison Phonograph, [illegible] condition; 4 dozen records. Apply at [illegible] avenue.

For Sale—Lady's Crescent Bicycle,

In good condition. Mueller's, 106 Bellevue avenue.

FOR SALE.

A Fine Lot of Light Brahma Cockerels

APPLY AT

Fort Hill Farm, Middletown, R. I

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Outing Hats,

Frames Ornaments and Millinery Novelties.

Mourning Goods a Specialty.

C. H. Kirby, 86 Broadway.

Full Line Outing

HATS, TAMS at 49c.

—AT—

K. G. Sweeney's, 40 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING

—OF—

PATTERN HATS

N. L. MASON, 16 BROADWAY.

NO CARDS.

Autumn Opening!

Imported Hats and Bonnets.

M. E. Tobin.

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Periodicals, Stationery, Cigars, etc.

RALPH P. ROGERS,

136 SPRING STREET, Cor. Church St.

FOR SALE

A WAGONETTE,

—IN—

PERFECT CONDITION

Price $300.

Fludder Bros., 15 Beach Street.

CARD SIGNS

In Good Style and at Short Notice

AT THE

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

The Skill of the Cook

Is demonstrated to the family through the medium of the food she serves. Those cooks show the greatest skill in making delicious and wholesome hot-breads, cake and biscuit who use the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Mrs. Smith Convicted of Performing a Criminal Operation.

The common pleas division of the supreme court yesterday afternoon completed the trial of the nuisance indictment against Thomas H. Kearns, the jury finding defendant guilty.

The indictment against Mrs. Cecelia Smith, charging a criminal operation upon a woman whose condition became such that her ante-mortem statement, incriminating defendant, was taken at the Newport Hospital, March 28, 1901, was taken up. The woman, having recovered, was present, under summons, and testified fully.

Judge Blodgett again presided this morning, the court opening at 9:41, and the trial begun yesterday was resumed. Dr. Jacoby, Coroner Stanhope and Chief of Police Richards testified. Defendant took the stand and denied the charge, claiming that she had repeatedly been asked but had refused to comply, and had been finally threatened with "I'll fix you," or some other words. Her bag of instruments, which had been taken, was critically investigated by the state's attorney and several that called for an explanation were found. Defendant said she did not use these, but bought them to get others in the set that were useful in her business, it being claimed that she was a recognized midwife doing a large business in Newport, among the poor.

Mr. Brown, counsel for defendant, made an earnest plea for his client, necessarily limited to herself for evidence. He referred to the presence (for the prosecution), of Dr. Perkins, medical expert from Providence. When Assistant Attorney General Stearns had the floor he told how he had heard something about medical evidence in the case and didn't propose to be caught napping. He certainly was not, for although it was a disagreeable case he put in one of the most forceful pleas he has ever presented here. He wanted no conviction if defendant were not guilty, but he wanted the jurors to decide the case on their consciences; for although juries sometimes go wild no better system has been devised, and republican government won't last much after the jury system goes.

The court charged the jury briefly. It must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, that does not mean beyond any possible doubt. If defendant made but an attempt, no matter what resulted, she would be guilty under the law. Defendant asked the court to charge a number of points. The court agreed to most of them, and so charged; he did not read the others in the presence of the jury, and once, during the forenoon, when the admissibility of evidence was to be considered, the jurors were taken from the room. These are some of the newer ways. Mr. Brown noted exception to the court's not charging as he requested. Joseph H. Willis was foreman of the jury.

At on 11:46 the veteran keeper, Romes, was on the jury, which returned at 12:51 with a verdict of guilty.

In the liquor appeal of James E. Howarth, defendant pleaded nolo to the charge of "keeping," and on recommendation of the town council of Tiverton the plea was accepted by Mr. Stearns, defendant to pay costs and go on good behavior. Defendant also withdrew his claim and appearance in the case against liquors described as his, Mr. Nolan was counsel for defendant.

The court also called attention to a statutory duty imposed upon the clerk, which was to notify the town council of Tiverton that defendant Kearns, a licensed liquor seller, had been convicted, which makes him ineligible to hold a license for five years, and renders the sureties on his bond liable to be proceeded against.

At 12:56 court adjourned to 11 a. m. tomorrow, when the Coggeshall will case is in order.

WEST BROTHERS' MINSTRELS.

The West Brothers' minstrels, who will appear at the Opera House Monday evening, November 25, are preparing for an entertainment, and judging from the rehearsals will give one of the best local talented performances seen at the Opera House in some time. The first part will include 40 persons, all in new costumes. In the company will be such well known talent as the West brothers, Fred and George; Sid Greason, Billy O'Connell, who was the hit of the Jordan and Callahan minstrels, and Bert Sayer, who has been seen several times with West's minstrels. Fred Barker will be the interlocutor. The famous ... will be rendered by George Barker, Daniel Sullivan, Sidney King and Masters Donald Fitzhugh. The last-named have fine voices and are expected to make a big hit.

The olio will consist of seven new up-to-date acts. The music for the show will be under the direction of Mr. Robert Fitzhugh. The company will give a regular minstrel show from start to finish, making a street parade at noon and giving an open-air concert in front of the Opera House from 7 to 7:30 on the night of the performance.

CARLOS-LEARY.

The wedding of Miss Minnie A. Leary and Mr. Alvaro Carlos took place this morning at St. Mary's Church, Rev. Phillip Crocia officiating. The bride was attired in pearl grey lansdown, trimmed with white spangled chiffon and Point Venetian lace and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. She was accompanied by Miss Anna E. Kearins, who wore a gown of grey nun's veiling, trimmed with ecru lace and light blue satin, and a large black hat, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The groom was attended by Mr. William J. Shepley as best man. After an extended trip to Boston and elsewhere Mr. and Mrs. Carlos will reside at 60 Third street.

MR. BROOKS'S BACHELOR DINNER.

Mr. Reginald Brooks, whose marriage to Miss Phyllis Langhorne is to take place Thursday, in the Brandon Hotel, at Basic City, Va., gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at Sherry's in New York. It was, in point of numbers, one of the largest entertainments of the kind ever given in New York.

There was no formality about this pleasant affair. Mr. Brooks's guests assembled in one of the private parlors and the dinner was served in the marble room at one large table, on either ends of which were empire wreaths of chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. In the centre was a large mound of roses and chrysanthemums.

Mr. Brooks's guests included his best man, Mr. James A. Stillman; the ushers—Messrs. George R. Fearing, Arthur T. Kemp, John R. Livermore, Herbert M. Harriman, Frank Lyon Polk, Henry W. Bull, Herman B. Durrea and Lewis C. Thompson of New York—William H. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va.; George G. Amory, George T. Rice, Francis Forbes, R. N. Hallowell and John Warren of Boston; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Foxhall Keene, Frank C. Bishop, Edward Livingston Smith, Charles Dana Gibson, Lawrence Waterbury, Charles Bolen, Woodbury Kane, Rowland W. Smith, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Clarence W. Dolan, Marion Wright, William Payne Thompson, Charles E. Sands, Frederick P. Sands, John Bolt, Philip W. Livermore, George Smith, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Payne Whitney and Reginald S. Huidekoper.

ENDURANCE TEST OF A HOLLAND SUBMARINE.

To dispel all doubt of the ability of submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type to spend long periods safely under water, or attempt to do so, a test is being arranged. At the "turning up" plant of the Holland Company, at New Suffolk, the Fulton is to be sealed up in the early evening some time this week and remain sealed up from 12 to 15 hours. Besides her regular crew, in command of Captain Frank Cable, there will be in her Lieutenant A. MacArthur, who is to command submarine boat Adder, and Rear Admiral John Lowe, of the United States navy.

The endurance test has never been attempted in this country, but the Holland people are positive they can equal, or exceed, with the Fulton, any previous English records. The compressed air flasks will be filled to their capacity and the men furnished with food for the long watch below.

There will be those on shore who may easily see that all conditions of the test are fulfilled. The Russian naval attache, Captain Baron Ferson, and Japanese representative, Lieutenant Commander Ide, are expected here next week to attend the tests by the Fulton.

BLOCK ISLAND TURKEY CROP SHORT.

Captain "Lem" Dodge of steamer New Shoreham says the turkey crop from Block Island will be very short this year. The farmers raised the usual quota of young turkeys but they were sold "on the hoof" to poultry raisers elsewhere, who will fatten them for market and sell them as Rhode Island birds, which of course they are.

If the islanders have no turkeys they have what is just as essential, a big crop of winter potatoes, which at the present high prices are worth considerable. One farmer has about 5,000 bushels, and the prospects are that he will dispose of all of them at a good price.

PORTSMOUTH COALING STATION.

Deemed One of the Most Important on the Atlantic Coast.

(Washington correspondence of the News.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The report of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the Navy Department, which was made public today, contains the following Rhode Island items:

Naval Training and Torpedo Stations Newport, R. I.—The total expenditures at these naval stations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were as follows: General maintenance, handling coal, care and maintenance of homing pigeons, and custodian, Narragansett Bay, labor, $1,173.94; material, $51.35; total, $1,228.29.

The school at the Naval Torpedo Station for the instruction of officers in electricity and torpedo warfare has also had its usual session during the past summer. It is believed that the course in electricity at this school should be more extensive, it having been confined during the year chiefly to practical exercises. It is recommended that theoretical instruction be given by means of a course of lectures, as formerly the case.

Narragansett Bay, R. I.—At the close of the last annual report of the bureau negotiations were in progress, as stated, for the purchase of a site for a naval coal depot at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., comprising 148 acres of land. Acting under instructions from the department the bureau successfully concluded the purchase, and complete specifications were prepared for a coaling plant of the most modern and advanced type. Proposals were requested in March of the present year and bids opened May 14 following.

The plans and specifications received proved to be very complete. The contract was awarded to Mr. Augustus Smith of New York, June 24, and the primary work of construction commenced as soon as the contract was signed. Fifteen months are allowed for the completion of the plant, dating from August 6, 1901.

The contract includes the construction of a steel coal shed of 10,000 tons' capacity, embodying entirely new features of design; a granite and steel coaling pier, capable of accommodating the heaviest draft ships alongside, and the installation of coal-handling machinery of the most modern type and of large capacity. The facilities for delivering coal to all classes of ships, torpedo boats, auxiliaries and barges have received the most careful attention. Small craft will be supplied by gravity as fast as the coal can be taken. Coal can be received for storage by water or by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway.

A stream of good water flows through the grounds of the depot. It is proposed to construct a reservoir by building a dam, on a former mill site, for the purpose of supplying water for the use of visiting ships and also for depot use.

The water front and grounds of this depot afford ample room for an extension of shed and pier capacity.

The fresh-water system above mentioned empties into a shallow tidal basin of considerable area within the grounds of the depot and forms an excellent place for the establishment of a torpedo boat depot. A board of officers, recently appointed by the department, has recommended this site for such use, and plans have already been prepared for the necessary excavations and constructions.

The wide expanse of good anchorage afforded by the neighboring waters, its excellent protection in bad weather, the ease with which it can be approached from sea, and its geographical location, all unite to make this coal depot one of the most important on the eastern Atlantic coast.

Hastings.

ADRIFT IN SUNDAY'S GALE.

Sunday Captain Tom Shea had out a party of Fall River fishermen, but it was so rough that they could not catch anything and their trip was saved from being a failure only through another fishing party. This consisted of a small gunning boat and an old man, who had left Saunderstown to fish and instead came very near finding Davy Jones's locker; for the strong wind tossed the boat about so that the old man could do nothing with it, and he was rapidly drifting to sea past Beaver Tail, when Captain Shea saw him, put after him and took him aboard. The man was landed at Jamestown, to return to Saunderstown, and the boat was brought in here.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—There is a large fleet of coal barges and tugs in port.

—Repairs are to be made to the Savings Bank building.

—Torpedo boats Blakely and De Long are still at Reynolds wharf.

—Mrs. David Carr has gone to visit relatives at Narragansett Pier.

—Mr. Victor Sorchan did not start for New York in his automobile today, via Wickford, as expected.

—Mr. E. L. Winthrop and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Bronson, are homeward bound from Europe.

—Mr. Charles F. Stearns, at present assistant attorney general and who will next year be attorney general, is at the LaForge Cottage.

—Lieutenant W. D. Brotherton, U. S. N., of the Naval Training Station, is seriously ill of typhoid fever at the marine hospital at the Station.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. J. Amory DeBlois her cottage at 119 Gibbs avenue to Ogden Codman, Jr., of New York, for one year.

—A slight rain, which fell at first like snow, began to fall about 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, and with intermissions has since been falling.

—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says: "The Warren triennial prize for the year 1901 has been awarded to Dr. Frederick J. Cotton, son of Captain J. P. Cotton." The subject of the dissertation was "Elbow Fractures in Children."

—This evening the fourteenth anniversary of the formation of the New England Order of Protection will be observed by the three lodges in Fall River, at which an address will be given by Supreme Treasurer John P. Sanborn of this city.

—Mr. Adam Ehrhardt, for nearly seven years agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has resigned that position to accept a position in the piano business in New York. He will leave for his new post of duty about the middle of December.

—Constant Smith has sold to James Ray, for $2,500, the estate containing 2,811 feet of land, with improvements thereon, bounded northeast on Pond avenue, southeast and northwest on land of P. H. Horgan, and southwest on Spruce court and land of T. L. Dogue.

—The Young and Battene minstrel show at St. John's guild house will be given for the benefit of the St. Andrew's School for Orphans at Barrington, R. I. Charles F. Young is the manager, G. Battene assistant manager, W. A. Pierborn musical director and W. F. Collins stage manager.

—H. L. Dyer has sold for Peter Finnegan the dwellinghouse, cottage and lot of land measuring 41 feet on Underwood court, 88 feet on land of the estate of John Feeney, 43 feet on land of Feeney and James Jones and wife and 94 feet on land of Kate Garvey, to Honora Healey, wife of John J. Healey.

—The local displayman today received the following bulletin from the weather bureau at Washington: Northwest storm warning. Storm central over the St. Lawrence valley, moving east. Winds will shift to westerly tonight, and probably increase to high northwest late tonight and Wednesday.

—Yesterday water was again shut off from the district about Cranston avenue, because another joint in the main gave out. These joints are known to be weak, and it is only a question of a year or two perhaps when all will be replaced with modern work. The pipes, which were laid when city water was first introduced, are still in serviceable condition.

—The authorities of the Training Station are considering better equipment of the stage upon which the semi-monthly entertainments for the boys are given. These entertainments are in the form of minstrel performances, concerts and lectures, and for the former the need of better stage fittings has been badly felt. Plans have been submitted for a removable proscenium arch curtain and necessary scenery for the stage and it seems likely that the improvements will be made.

MRS. ASTOR'S DINNER PARTY.

Mrs. William Astor gave a dinner party last evening at her residence in New York, for Mrs. Michael Henry Herbert, whose husband is in the diplomatic service of Great Britain. Mrs. Herbert is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and sails for England tomorrow, after a brief visit to her parents and relatives in this country.

Mrs. Astor wore a magnificent gown of white satin, striped with black, and elaborately trimmed with exquisite lace. Her jewels were diamonds and sapphires. The other guests at the table, besides the hostess and Mrs. Herbert were the Princess Ruspoli, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Baron and Baroness de Selliere, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, the Count Montsaulin, Mr. Moncure Robinson, Mr. Charles A. Munn, Mr. Francis J. Otis, Mr. Harry Thaw and Mr. Harper Pennington. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses.

JAMESTOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. C. A. Vars has returned from a visit to Worcester, Norwich and New London.

Pilot Adolphus Knowles of steamer Warwick is at home on a vacation.

Charles T. Knowles has sold, for I. P. Carr, lot No. 38 of the Carr plat, situated on Grinnell street, to Mrs. Margaret A. Knowles. The house on the court in the rear of the Bay View will be moved to this lot and another story added.

Miss E. M. Hacker has closed her cottage on the North shore and returned to Germantown.

The Beneficial Society of the Central Baptist Church held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Caswell today.

The first rehearsal for the entertainment, "Aunt Jerusha," which is to be given by some members of the Central Baptist Church, was held at Mr. I. P. Carr's last evening.

Captain Abbott Chandler will shortly begin the work of planking up the spiles on the north side of the ferry slip. The planking will extend from low water to above the high water line, and is to protect the slip from the force of the northeast gales.

WENT TO THE BOTTOM.

Two-Masted Schooner, in Tow of a Steamer, Sinks Off Chatham.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 12.—The people of this place saw a three-masted schooner sink off port yesterday, and today they looked on helplessly while a two-master went to the bottom. The fact that the smaller schooner had been in tow of a steamer before she foundered gave assurance that the crew of the vessel probably was safe on board. No news of the men from the one which sank yesterday has been received, although it is hoped that a passing craft took them off.

In the thick weather this forenoon one of the New York steamers was sighted coming over the shoals, with two two-masters in tow. The sea, still restless from the gale of Sunday and yesterday, was against the smaller vessels, and they labored heavily. Just as the steamer was opposite this harbor she appeared to cast off the schooner farthest astern, and to proceed with the other alone. Hardly had the incident been observed when it was plain that the cast-off vessel was sinking and a few moments later she went to the bottom.

The incident took place too far from shore for the identity of either of the vessels to be made out. It is considered practically impossible that the crew of the schooner should not have been safely on board the steamer.

The Monomoy life savers have just put out to the scene of the sinking.

ROOSEVELT'S MEMORY.

President Roosevelt gave an illustration recently of his retentive memory, when Senator Mason presented to him a colored man, named Thompson, who is a candidate for a commission in the regular army. Thompson served five years in the regular army, and during the Spanish war was a member of the Eighth Illinois volunteers. He is now on the Washington police force.

When introduced, the President remarked: "I know you," and then proceeded to recount accurately Thompson's service in the regular and volunteer armies, recalling the fact that his regiment policed Santiago after the surrender.

A German method of tempering a thermometer consists in placing it in a coil of platinum wire which is heated by an electric current and slowly cooled by a resistance gradually inserted by clockwork.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Meat Cutter of York, Me., Crushed to Death Late Last Night.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 12.—An electric car, bound east from York, Me., to this city, struck and killed an unknown man late last night. The man lay directly across the tracks, and it is thought he was asleep. His body was crushed under the trucks of the car, but the wheels did not touch it. He was apparently 55 years of age, with gray hair and beard, five feet eight inches in height, and was probably a laboring man. It was at first thought that the man killed was Isaac Foss of this city, but Mr. Foss was found to be alive this forenoon.

During the forenoon the body was identified as that of Joseph Bailey of York, Me., formerly of Rochester, N. H., who was a meat cutter in the employ of John Kingman at York Beach.

A coroner's jury will determine whether it was a case of suicide or accident.

AFTER SEVEN HOURS AND A HALF.

Groveland Town Meeting Votes to Build Grammar and High Schools.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 12.—Another special town meeting was held in Groveland last evening, when after a seven and half hours' session it was voted to build a new $12,000 high school and a $5,000 two-room grammar school. The town meeting last evening was the third held to decide the issue, the Groveland village residents favoring a four-room grammar school and the South Groveland people fighting for a new high school.

The meeting was replete with animated and personal discussions, the South Groveland voters wearing out their opponents and winning the fight after losing their contest for moderator. It was midnight when the balloting began, and it did not end until 2:30 o'clock, after which the South Groveland faction consented to allow the village residents to erect a two-room grammar school on the site of the town hall, which was burned two months ago.

CAMBRIDGE BARBER FINED.

Charged with Discrimination Against a Negro Student at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Henry Prospere La Flamme, a Harvard square barber, was tried and convicted in the local court here today on the charge of discriminating against Thomas S. Brace, a negro student at Harvard. Judge Almy imposed a fine of $20.

ATTLEBORO ALARMED.

Her Jewelers to Fight Hard the French Reciprocity Treaty.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 12.—The ratification with France of that portion of the reciprocity treaty touching upon the jewelry trade will be strenuously fought by every manufacturing concern in this vicinity, and already 125 individual owners have joined interests and appointed a committee which will seek the endorsement of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade and the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' Association in furtherance of the plan.

The jewelry tariff committee of Attleboro held a meeting in this city last evening and decided to take a stand in the matter in order that the industry in this section may be protected. The committee decided to send a representative to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers which is to meet in Washington next week.

The jewelers say that the treaty as it stands means nothing more or less than the entering of a wedge which would open the way for the output not only of the jewelers of France but of Germany as well, and this they take to mean the crushing of the business of the 125 firms hereabouts, upon which 25,000 people are dependent. It is stated that this contention will be supported by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Congressmen Lovering of Massachusetts and Russell of Connecticut and a number of Western Congressmen.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.

Farm Property Near Alto Pass, Ill., in Great Danger.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—According to despatches received here, forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Redbud and Alto Pass, Ill., Poplar Bluff, Mo., and Sedgwick, Ark. North of Redbud the woods are on fire, and the farmers are fighting hard to save their homes. Farm property in the vicinity of Alto Pass, Ill., is in great danger from fires which are raging in the timber west and south of there. The fire is burning within half a mile of the town, and a terrific gale is blowing. Forest fires have broken out south of Poplar Bluff, Mo. The sky is covered with dense volumes of smoke, and great damage to property is feared.

A telegram from Sedgwick, Ark., stated that the plant of the Culver Lumber and Manufacturing Company was burning, with several hundred feet of lumber. The plant started from a forest fire.

Children Burned to Death.

MARIONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 12.—Mrs. George Justice locked up her two small children in the house today while she went a short distance for water. When she returned the house was in flames. The children were cremated.

SEE HERE!



You may not think your eyes are in a condition to make glasses necessary, yet, in most cases of slight defects, glasses are a luxury, aiding the vision and relieving the strain. A careful examination and honest advice is what I give you, besides adapting the frame to the face for comfort and appearance.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

TO MAKE FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.

New Owners to Start Up the Wheeler Mill in Millbury, Mass.

MILLBURY, Mass., Nov. 12.—The Mayo Woolen Company, new owners of the Wheeler mill, are putting in a new equipment of machinery, and will start up the mill on full time at an early date. The plant has been idle for some years, and will now give employment to about 150. Fancy woolen goods of medium grades will be made.

TO SHIP GOODS FROM MARLBORO.

S. H. Howe Shoe Company Will Transfer Its Business from Boston.

MARLBORO, Mass., Nov. 12.—The S. H. Howe Shoe Company announces that it will transfer at once all its shipping business from Boston to this city. The firm also has decided to increase the working capital of the company from $200,000 to $500,000. The transfer of the shipping interests will mean that all the products of the firm will hereafter be shipped directly from Marlboro instead of going through Boston.

TO SHARE A FORTUNE.

Mrs. C. A. Ware of Marlboro Informed of the Will of a Millionaire Uncle.

MARLBORO, Mass., Nov. 12.—A share in a fortune of $1,500,000 is coming to Mrs. Charles A. Ware of this city, according to notices which have been received by the woman. The bequest is made in the will of Mrs. Ware's uncle, Lucien Brown, who died in Philadelphia a month ago. As near as Mrs. Ware can determine, there are about 25 heirs, and she has estimated that her share will amount to something between $50,000 and $75,000.

Mrs. Ware says her uncle, Mr. Brown was born in Leicester and at the time of his death was 82 years old. As a young man he worked in a woolen mill, learning the carding business at Leicester. Later he went to Philadelphia, where he went into business for himself, and by hard work and natural commercial ability was so successful that he amassed a huge fortune.

Refined Sugar Reduced Ten Points.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arbuckle Bros. and Howell, Son & Co. have reduced all grades of refined sugar 10 points.

The American Sugar Refining Company today reduced the price of refined sugar, grades 1 to 16 inclusive, 10 points.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—By young man, good habits, room with bath, $2. Yearly resident. Box 62, Daily News Office.

LOST—Fox terrier. Liberal reward if returned to James T. Kaull's stable, 22 Marlborough street.

Telephone Number 520. Casino Store 120.

Drink Pure Distilled Water.

This is distilled in its purest form at our laboratory. The water flowing from our artesian well through 150 feet of rock is entirely free from organic matter. It is quickly evaporated under a high pressure of steam, condensed in pure block tin condensers and immediately run into 5 gallon glass receivers and sealed. At no time does this water come in contact with the air. All our mineral waters are made from

Pure Distilled Water.

SIPHONS OF CARBONIC VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, ETC., $1.50 PER DOZEN.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 Thames St., Cor. Church St. 6 Casino Building Hotel Thorndike, Jamestown.

Fresh Venison

—AND—

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

—AT—

H. F. ROONEY'S,

251 THAMES STREET.

It's Our Continuous

Underselling

And giving of Unmatchable Values

—IN—

FURNITURE, STOVES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

That makes our business humming all the year round. To buy housefurnishings without first calling at Walsh's is to neglect your own interest.

WALSH BROTHERS,

220 & 222 Thames Street.

R. I. Green Geese,

R. I. Chickens and Fowl,

Fresh Partridge, Quail and Grouse.

BROOKFIELD FARM CREAM, BROOKFIELD FARM EGGS.

—AT—

BROWN'S MARKET.

SPALDING'S Foot Ball Supplies.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL

J. BALL,

Used exclusively by all the leading universities, colleges and athletic associations in the United States and Canada.

Footballs, uniforms, nose masks, shin guards, shoes, head harness, jerseys, etc. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

107 Thames St. Covell's Block.

Coggeshall Farm EGGS.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 914

Special Sale

—OF—

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Our entire stock of these goods, consisting of the latest productions from the best-known manufacturers in the country, has been marked down to actual cost prices.

Come early and secure the best

BARGAINS!

Levy,

176 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

TABLEAUX!

Trinity Guild Hall,

Wednesday Evening, November 13

AT 8.00 O'CLOCK.

FOR FUND FOR NEW ORGAN.

Tickets 50c, on sale at Hart's ... and at Guild House.

Hypnotic Entertainment

GIVEN BY

PROF. JAXON,

At Eureka Hall, Portsmouth,

Tuesday, Even'g, Nov. 12, 1901.

At 7.45 o'clock. Admission, 20c.

... place at ...

CONCERT AND SUPPER.

Mrs. Kate Bailey's Young Ladies' Table ... will give a concert and supper, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ORGAN FUND, TUESDAY EVENING, November 12, In the vestry of the Christian Church, South Portsmouth.

...

AUCTION SALES.

Horses and Carriages

AT AUCTION!

Saturday, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, On Washington Square,

Will be sold several horses and carriages.

FRED. W. GREENE, Auct'r.

Grocery Store At Auction

Friday, November 15.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises

Stock and Fixtures of Store 468 Thames Street,

Consisting of a general line of groceries, teas, coffee, spices, cigars and tobacco, also counters, cases, scales, ...

FRED W. GREENE, Auct'r.

A Smile of Satisfaction

Passes over the faces of our customers when they have dealings with us

One trial convinces them our

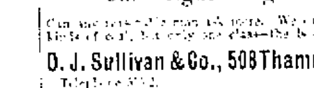
COAL

Is right, our bills are right and our weight is right.

Can not tell ... We carry all kinds of coal, but only one class—the best.

O. J. Sullivan & Co., 508 Thames St

Telephone ...



Reduction in Price.

I have 600 rods of fence on hand that I will sell at reduced prices to close out the season.

For estimates on work address

PERCY T. BAILEY, Melville Station, NEWPORT, R. I.

Telephone 71-3.

FARMS IN RHODE ISLAND.

More Than Two Thirds of the State Devoted to Agriculture.

Facts and Figures Taken from the Government Census Report.

(Providence [illegible])

Time was, and that [illegible] within the memory of people now living, when farmers were esteemed "the salt of the earth" in Rhode Island. The Jacksonian Republicans (who soon took the name of Democrats), when they nominated their first "prox" in 1828, excused their entering wedge between the rival claimants to pure Jeffersonianism by labeling it the "Republican and Farmers' Prox," and for several years thereafter they and their opponents disputed with each other for the honor of being the real representatives of the farmers.

Now the farming interest is very small and of little comparative consequence in Rhode Island's industrial development. The Census Bulletin, just issued, devoted to Rhode Island agriculture, tells its story in 12 pages. It is not as voluminous as the Bulletins of Texas or Iowa agriculture, but Rhode Island raises most everything raisable in a temperate climate, just the same, and some of its farms, although less extensive than a Texas cattle ranch, are pretty good ones.

The farm lands of Rhode Island, the "Bulletin" informs us, have an area of 712 square miles, or 67.6 per cent of the total land surface of 1,053 square miles. Narragansett bay divides the state from north to south and furnishes the greater part of a coast line 245 miles long. The coast is nearly everywhere bordered by sandy beaches and extensive salt marshes, thus greatly reducing the area available for cultivation.

Newport and Bristol counties, consisting of the islands and peninsulas east of Narragansett bay, have a total land surface of 142 square miles, of which 88 square miles are included in farms. These two counties contain the largest relative percentages of improved land, and have the most fertile soil. The land west of the bay is generally rolling, especially in the north. There are numerous streams, but owing to their small size there is little alluvial soil. Most of the land is stony and more suitable for grazing than for cultivation. About one-fourth of the land area is woodland.

The value of the 5,498 farms of the state is $23,125,201, of which $9,703,500, or 42 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and $13,421,770, or 58 per cent, the value of land and improvements, exclusive of buildings. The average value of land per acre, exclusive of buildings, ranges from $17.88 in Washington county, to $68.23 in Bristol county. For the state the average value is $29.46 per acre.

The value of the farm products of 1899 was $6,223,801, a gain since 1889 of $2,115,561, or 50.2 per cent. If the value of products fed to live stock, $[illegible], be deducted from the value of all farm products, there remains a gross income of $5,361,721, equal to 19.9 per cent of the total capital invested in farm property. As no reports of expenditures for taxes, interest, insurance, feed for stock and similar items have been obtained by any census, no statement of net farm income can be given.

The receipts from animal products in 1899 amounted to $3,292,295, dairy products had a value of $1,[illegible],707, and poultry and eggs yielded an income of $1,055,035. Market gardening has in the last 20 years advanced to a leading position. The area used in 1899 in the production of vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions, was 10,982 acres, and the value of products obtained therefrom was $992,[illegible]. Hay and forage and the cereals are no longer the sources of any considerable direct income, their production being almost wholly incident to the dairy and live stock industries. This is shown by the fact that in 1899 farm products aggregating 70.2 per cent of the year's production of hay and grain were fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. The area devoted to cereals decreased from 19,575 acres in 1879 to 10,562 acres in 1899, and the total production from 561,580 bushels to 350,110 bushels.

The gradual abandonment of cereal production has been attended by a corresponding growth in other branches of agriculture, notably dairying, poultry raising, the culture of small fruits and general market gardening. The area utilized in the production of vegetables was only slightly larger than that devoted to cereals, but the products had a value more than five times as great, the average income from vegetables having been $90.37, and from cereals $17.97.

That Rhode Island is not a rural state is shown by the fact that during the past 20 years the number of farms has [illegible] since 1850, and [illegible] since 1890. In the same period the number of [illegible] farms [illegible] 17.8 per cent. This decrease [illegible] is due largely to the withdrawal from farms of land for town lots and [illegible].

The percentage of improved farm land decreased from 64.4 in 1850 to 58.5 in 1880 [illegible] in 1900. It is known [illegible] considerable [illegible] which [illegible] was classed as "improved," was returned in 1900 as "unimproved." It is probable that a large portion of this area was once devoted to the production of hay and cereals, and that, not being of a character to yield profitable crops of fruits or vegetables, this land was partially or wholly abandoned as soon as Western competition, brought about by cheapened transportation, rendered the growing of cereals unprofitable. It is supposed that the operators have generally transferred their attention to small areas of the most fertile soil, and by milk production, poultry raising and market gardening have increased both the quantity and the value of their annual products.

It is a somewhat singular fact that in Providence county, in which the greatest farm area has been swallowed up by the demand for town lots and factory development, even the number of farms and their average size have increased during the last decade.

East of Narragansett bay, where the land is level and largely devoted to market gardening and the cultivation of small fruits, the farms are comparatively small, their average area being 59.1 acres; while west of the bay, where the surface is broken and the dairy and livestock industries are more fully developed, the average size of the farms is 91.7 acres. Much wild grazing land is included in the farms of this part of the state, and hence the percentage of improved land is relatively small, it being 35.3 in 1880 and but 36.5 in 1900.

There has been a marked increase in the value of farm implements and machinery in both Newport and Providence counties during the past decade, that in this county being nearly double what it was in 1890. The increase in the value of farm products during the decade was 11.8 per cent in Bristol county; 26.0 in Washington, 27.9 in Kent; 76.7 in Providence; and 93.3 in Newport. The farmers in Kent and Bristol counties expended less for fertilizers in 1899 than in 1889, but the other three counties each show a marked increase; that for Providence county being 111.1 per cent.

Between 1880 and 1900 the number of farms operated by owners decreased 500, or 11.8 per cent. During the same period there has been a marked change in the character of tenant farms, those rented on shares decreasing during the time from 20 to 5.7 per cent. The ownership of 1,019 of the 1,108 rented farms was ascertained by the enumerators. All but 72 of the 9[illegible] owners reside in the state, and of the 72 non-residents, only one lives in a foreign country.

Of the 5,498 farms 327 average less than three acres each, while, at the other extreme, there are 17 farms of over 1,000 acres each. Of the whole number of farms 30,406 acres are devoted to hay and grain, 20,019 to vegetables, 1,529 to fruit, 149,116 to live stock, 151,050 to dairy produce, 751 to flowers and plants, 258 to nursery products and 22,262 to miscellaneous purposes.

Included in the farm stock are 23,000 milch cows, 13,384 other cattle, 11,290 horses and colts, 58 mules, [illegible] 5 asses and burros, 11,297 sheep and lambs, 11,508 swine, 23 goats, 500,[illegible] chickens (domestic fowls), 4,991 turkeys, 6,265 geese, 8,957 ducks and 1,081 swarms of bees. The several varieties of fowl include only those over three months old, and the farm chickens in[illegible] the noisy variety known as "Rhode Island Reds." The 4,991 turkeys do not, of course, include all of the "Rhode Island turkeys" of the Thanksgiving period, although they are sufficient to provide much thankfulness. The number of cattle of all kinds were about the same as [illegible] in 1850. The horses have increased during the half century from 6,168 to 11,290, while the swine have increased during the same time from 10,509 to 11,508, and the sheep from 14,296 to 6,629.

The production of eggs has increased nearly 60 per cent during the past decade, while that of honey and wax has [illegible] than doubled.

Of the cultivated crops corn has the greatest acreage, 8,149, while 5,810 acres were devoted to potatoes; 1,529 to oats; 504 to rye; 292 to onions; 222 to barley; 216 to dry beans; 177 to flowers and plants; 6 to nursery products, 13 each to buckwheat and dry peas, 22 to [illegible]; 15 to wheat; 3 to "seeds"; [illegible] to sweet potatoes; 1,875 to miscellaneous vegetables, and 6,120 to orchard fruits. The hay and forage crops monopolized 69,776 acres, or more than double the acreage of the cultivated crops proper, and the fruit crops.

The cultivation of small fruits was reported by 979 farmers. From 565 acres, an average of 0.58 acre per farm, they obtained in 1899 fruit valued at $51,[illegible]. The acreage and product of berries were as follows:

Cranberries, 290 acres and 20,888 quarts; strawberries, 151 acres and 381,870 quarts; raspberries and loganberries 47 acres and 82,500 quarts; blackberries and dewberries, 17 acres and 25,800 quarts; gooseberries, 7 acres and 5,820 quarts, and unclassified berries, 11 acres and 21,200 quarts. Of the grand total of 780,028 quarts, strawberries yielded 48.4 per cent.

Rhode Island is probably the only state in the union which does not produce sugar of some kind either cane, beet, sorghum or maple. It has a few sugar maple trees, and probably a little sugar is made yearly for immediate consumption, but none of it is in sight long enough for census enumerators to find.

But sugar is not the only Rhode Island production which the census men have failed to report. We also "raise cain."

"OLD AND NEW BOSTON."

A. Shuman & Co. of Boston have presented to the Newport school committee several hundred copies of "Old and New Boston," an eight page paper containing pictures and historical sketches of the leading historical places in Boston, including Faneuil Hall Market, new and old, Quincy Market, the old and new State House, the public library, the Old Corner Book Store, Longfellow's House, the Washington elm, the custom house, city hospital, Chamber of Commerce, postoffice, new court house, King's Chapel, city hall, old county court house, Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity Church, the Old South Meeting House, the Old North Church, Bunker Hill Monument, the Park Street Church and Institute of Technology.

TELEPHONE CONSOLIDATION.

Scheme to Unite All the Independent Systems in the West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The [illegible] telephone system of Elgin, [illegible] and Aurora is to be used as a nucleus for combining all the independent [illegible] in the West into one consolidation. [illegible] principal owners of the Northwestern Telephone Company operating lines in the Fox River valley are among the incorporators of the Interstate Independent Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has just received a charter in New Jersey, authorizing a capital of $3,000,000 and bonded indebtedness of $9,000,000. The purpose of this company is stated to be the unification of all independent systems in the West, and, probably, ultimately, to reach into the East. The Oskaloosa, Iowa and other independent companies are interested in the venture, and it is expected to enlist all similar concerns in the Northwest.

The board of directors and officers of the new company has not been chosen, but it will include two or three Chicago capitalists and many or all of the present board of the Northwestern Telephone Company. This board includes State Senator H. H. Evans, E. J. Clapp, E. B. Conklin, A. B. Conklin and J. T. Harrai of Aurora; C. W. Devoe of Orwell, Ohio; W. T. Campbell of Cleveland, Ohio, Charles F. Stolzer and P. H. Harrison of Wauseon, Ohio.

AT A COST OF $2,000,000.

Chicago City Council Asks the Railroad to Elevate Their Tracks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—After a year's fight the city council has passed an ordinance requesting the Illinois Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio railroads to elevate their tracks immediately. The measure provides for the elevation of 16 miles of tracks within six years at an estimated cost of $2,000,000.

COULD NOT ACCEPT AID.

General Molineux Declines Financial Assistance for His Son's Defense.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—When financial assistance was indirectly offered to General E. L. Molineux, for the conduct of the second trial of his son, Roland B. Molineux, at a meeting of his comrades in the Veteran Association of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York volunteers last night in the Brooklyn borough hall, he responded that he much appreciated the kindly feelings of his comrades, but could not accept their material aid. Before he would assent to such aid he would spend the last cent he had in the world, then he would sell every one of his possessions. After that, if his son's name had not been cleared, he said he would come before the public like a man and ask for what assistance might be necessary.

The record of the Molineux family was the theme of his remarks. Three swords had been used by him in his military career. One he had given to his son Cecil, another to his son "Ned" and the third, he said, was for his son Roland, who, he confidently believed, would "wear it with honor yet." General Molineux also spoke of having received some 3,500 letters of sympathy from all parts of the country and all classes of people.

LAST BOAT BUT ONE TO LEAVE.

Schooner Arctic Arrives at Seattle From Nome with 118 Passengers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12.—Steam schooner Arctic, Captain Erickson arrived shortly before midnight from Nome with 118 passengers and $250,000 in gold. She was the last boat but one to leave the northern port, and brought down many prominent business men. She reports meeting the Ralph D. Long at Dutch Harbor, short of provisions and water. It was said that her 60 passengers had suffered many privations before reaching port. The Long was expected to follow the Arctic to Seattle, the next day.

SPEED OF 105 MILES AN HOUR.

High Rate Attained by an Electric Railway Between Two German Town.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News reports that a speed of 105 miles an hour has been attained on an electric railway between Marienfelde and Zossen, says the London representative of the Tribune. Engineers are even convinced that this speed can be increased. Running at this rate, the air pressure was found to be equal to a wind force of 17 feet a second, a force which, on the German coast, has been registered only once, namely, in the hurricane of February 1, 1891.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Original—Charles R. Kruger, Providence. James Riley, Soldiers' Home, Bristol. Increase (restoration, re-issue, etc.)—Emery E. Rice, Woonsocket.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—There was a very high tide today.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ferretti are visiting in New York.

—Mr. William Ormsby has gone to Washington with a party.

—Mr. Arthur C. Bussell has gone to New York for the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington have closed their cottage for the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Manchester have been spending a few days in Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Newton of Detroit are at the Perry House for a few days.

—Miss Livermore, daughter of the Baroness Seilliere, has returned from Paris.

—Mrs. J. C. Brown will close her cottage next week and go to New York for the winter.

—Mrs. H. F. Brownell has closed her cottage on Indian avenue and returned to Providence.

—Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr., went to New York yesterday, on a business trip for a few days.

—Miss Myra Reynolds has returned from New York, where she has been guest of Miss Alice Taggart.

—Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriskie has returned from a visit to New York. Mrs. Joseph F. Stone is also back from New York.

—Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill and Mrs. George Merrill of Tuxedo are guests of Mrs. John Carter Brown.

—Mrs. W. H. Birckhead is soon to have a dwelling-house erected on her 30-acre farm, which she recently purchased, next adjoining "Vaucluse."

—Miss Katie Gabriel, head teacher at the Eli and Sybil Jones mission at Ramallah, Palestine, will speak at the Friends' Meeting House, Marlboro street, at 7:30 this evening.

—One of a handsome pair of bay horses, owned by Abram Almy, for which he had refused $500, died recently after a few days' illness.

—Mrs. F. T. Curtiss of New York, who has had a long lease of the Waring cottage, which she has subrented, is at the Adams cottage with her family.

Rev. E. H. Porter will give at the parish room of Emmanuel Church, Wednesday evening, an account of his recent trip to the Pacific coast, where he attended the Protestant Episcopal General Convention at San Francisco.

—Mr. W. H. Leavitt has gone to Providence, to consult with the legislative committee in regard to re-touching and improving the Stuart portrait of Washington in the senate chamber, receiving the commission from Governor Gregory.

Glenwood Ranges Never Have "Off Days" Make Cooking Easy

WALSH BROS., NEWPORT, R. I.

DUE TO DISEASE.

Native Population of Western Alaska Rapidly Disappearing.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 12.—Dunlap Moore, assistant surgeon United States quarantine service, who has been stationed at Nome during the past season, has arrived here. He confirms the report that the natives of western Alaska are rapidly disappearing from the effects of disease. He states that at least one third of the native population at Cape Nome, Prince of Wales, Nome, Port Clarence, St. Michaels, Kuskokwim, Unalaska, Pribyloff islands, Nunivak island and St. Lawrence island and those along the Yukon river have suffered from the effects of an epidemic, what was thought to be small pox, but upon investigation proved to be measles.

The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very re-



cently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova of Hotel Gridley, West 45th street, New York City, writes: "I have tried many remedies ... using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and I [illegible] they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with safety as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any catarrhal trouble.

BOOTS AND SHOES

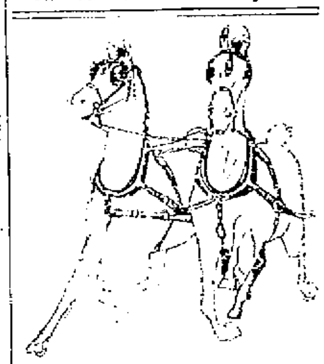


THROW THEM OVERBOARD

If they're not just right in every way. The English of it is: If any shoe you buy here is not exactly as represented, bring it back and we will replace it with what you want. We are not looking for dissatisfied customers, because the loss from their ill-will is greater than the profit on the original sale.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,
277 Thames St. Joseph Martin, Prop.

LADIES'
Fall and Winter
Walking Boots,
THE LATEST STYLES,
—AT—
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.



HENRY BIESEL & SON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Makers.
HORSE AND STABLE SUPPLIES.
DOG COLLARS. LEATHER GOODS.
250 & 258 Thames Street.
Telephone

WILSON'S NURSERIES.
Why not plant a good fruit tree? We have them in stock. Also purple and fern-leaf beech, scarlet oak, spruces, maples for lawn and street planting; California privet, hydrangeas, Japan maples, vines and shrubs of many varieties.
H. M. WISLON,
Cor. Forest Ave. & West Main Road.
Middletown, R. I.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.

Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. — Telephone at office and residence

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

OLD COLONY STREET RY. CO.

Newport and Fall River Division.

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER SEPT. 23, 1901.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, **6:45, 7:15, **7:45, 8:15, 9:15, **10:15, **11:15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—*6:35, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, **7:15, 7:45, *8:45, 9:15, **10:15 P. M.

SUNDAY.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, **10:15, **10:45, **11:15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, **10:15, **10:45, **11:15 P. M.

** To Portsmouth only.

* To Portsmouth and return.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

M. S. HOLM,
AGENT FOR
White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.
Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.
ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.
Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.
185 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. N. KING, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. J. JERNEGAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

NICE FRESH VIOLETS
—AT—
H. J. HASS'S, 196 Thames St.
FRESH EVERY DAY.

16 oz. 10¢ DIAMOND FINISH
NO BOILING. BRILLIANT FINISH. DOESN'T STICK. INVISIBLE ON COLORED GOODS.
LAUNDRY STARCH
SQUARE WEIGHT IN ROUND PACKAGES
AT ALL GROCERS

Blue Stone Blankets,
7 lbs. $4 cash.

GRATRIX,
66 BROADWAY

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport, On and after October 1, 1901,

Steamer Conanicut
—OR—
Steamer Beaver Tail
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail); 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30, (U. S. Mail); 12:00 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, (U. S. Mail); 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00, P. M.

Leave Newport—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

Until further notice STEAMER BEAVER TAIL will make a trip SATURDAY evenings, leaving Jamestown at 8 o'clock; Newport at 8:15.

C. E. WEEDEN, Gen. Mgr.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 28, 1901.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only 9:15 P. M. Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.; touch at Newport, due there 2:45 A. M.; leave there 3:45 A. M.; before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. Taylor,
General Passenger Agent, New York.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 27, 1901, trains will leave NEWPORT for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days 6:51, 8:20, 9:00, 11:01 a. m.; 1:00, 3:01, 5:01, e9:15 p. m. Return 6:32, 8:51, 11:34 a. m.; 12:54, 2:38, 3:45, 4:54, a5:00, 6:51 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6:51, 9:00, 11:01 a. m.; 1:00, 3:01, 5:01, e9:15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop) 6:51, 9:00, 11:01 a. m.; 1:00, 3:01, 5:01, e9:15 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6:51, 8:20, 9:00, 11:01 a. m.; 1:00, 3:01, 5:01, e9:15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:01 a. m.; 3:01 p. m. HYANNIS, 8:20, 11:01 a. m.; 2:01 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:01 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:01 a. m.; 3:01 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 9:00, 11:01 a. m.; 1:00, 3:01, 5:01 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:01 a. m.; 3:01 p. m. LOWELL, 11:01 a. m.; 3:01 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:01 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 6:51, 8:20, 9:00, 11:01 a. m.; 1:00, 3:01, 5:01, e9:15 p. m.

SUNDAYS for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:06 a. m.; 3:06, 5:06, 9:15 p. m. Return 6:27, 5:27 a. m.; 12:27, 4:25 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:06, 11:06 a. m.; 3:06, 5:06 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:06, 11:06 a. m.; 3:06, 5:06 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village and Taunton, 7:06, 11:06 a. m.; 3:06, 5:06, e9:15 p. m. New Bedford, 7:06, 11:06 a. m.; 5:06 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.

e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Supt., Boston.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER OCT. 1

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only, each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer New Shoreham, Captain Dodge, will leave Long wharf, Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M., weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1901.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:15	*4:05	[illegible]
Providence, arr.,	11:39	3:15	5:50	[illegible]
Boston, arr.,	1:15	1:30	7:00	11:0
New York, arr.,	4:50	6:55	11:00	11
	P M	P M	P M	P M

LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	[illegible]
Boston		10:03	1:00	[illegible]
Providence,		11:11	2:10	[illegible]
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:50 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:[illegible] A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
20 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent and transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GO WHERE? To the Geo. A. Weaver Co., Broadway.

What For? Miller Oil Heaters, fine Decorated Lamps, China, Crockery and Glass; Cutlery for the pocket, the table, the barber, butcher and shoemaker; Guns and Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Sleds, Carts, Hardware, Paints, Woodenware, etc.

Why? Because they have the largest assortment and lowest prices.

What Else? 5 per cent coupons on your cash purchases.

Have You Seen?
Their fine line of spring flowering Bulbs.

Have They Jack Knives?
Yes. The finest stock in town. 15 elegant styles at 50c. each. A good one for 25c. Better kinds for more money.

Did You Know? They have over 500 Horse Blankets and Robes to select from.

Time Waits for No Man.
However, their line of Clocks and Watches wait only for you to see them when you are sure to buy. Just think a warranted watch for $1. See those gilt and enamel Clocks, just elegant.

A Wash Out On one of our Clothes Dryers will dry in half the time of the old line with less wear and tear to the clothes.

Who Stole the Razor?
You will think you had when you get one of those slick cutters, clean shavers that they sell for $1.50. You would declare it worth a V. See their Strops, Brushes, Soaps and Mugs.

Aren't You Cold? Why not try a MILLRR Oil Heater that is easy to care for and never smokes or smells. With cost prices to sell.

Do You Cook? If so you want a Universal Meat Grinder. It cuts fruit, bread and crackers as well. They offer them at bargain prices.

Listen to the Birds!
They sing with joy when fed on Weaver's Fine Mixed Seed. Cages of all styles and perfect singing young birds for $3 each.

You Couldn't Believe
What a fine line of vases and odd bits they have just in for Christmas trade in the crockery department. Better go see.

What You Don't Know:
Half the lines of goods they keep.

What You Should Know:
What you can't find elsewhere you are sure to get at The Geo. A. Weaver Co.'s Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a capable woman as ... Good reference. Kennedy cot., ... avenue and Spring street.

LOST—Saturday night, on Broadway, grip ... three volumes of life of Will... Finder will be rewarded. Box 8, ... News Office.

WANTED—A young man of 17 would like to ... make himself generally useful. ... Address Box 32, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A good home, in a private family, ... Willing to make himself ... must be low. Address Box 15, ... News Office.

WANTED—Situation in office or store, by a ... energetic boy. Address Box 5, ... News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework. Apply at 91 Church street.

WANTED—Immediately, two girls; one to ... and iron; another for second work. ... Broadway.

WANTED—A good cook; young white woman ... Apply at 20 Kay street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply ... 9 Broadway.

WANTED—Seekers of intelligent, reliable, ... Office and outside work. ... and references. A. T. Morris, ... Delivery.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Taken from Robert J. Sweeney's grocery ... street, Tuesday evening, a bi... Finder will receive reward upon re... to same place. No questions asked.

LOST—Nickel-plated handle to automobile ... Finder will be suitably rewarded for its ... to Barrett Cottage, Catherine street, or ... mation where it may be called for.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—Board in private family, near ... city, by young business man. Must be ... Box 56, Daily News Office.

ROOM AND BOARD—A pleasant room to ... Mrs. Hammond, Mayer flat, 72 Spring ...

TO LET—First-class tenement of 7 rooms; ... improvements, 26 Division street. For ... inquire on the premises.

TO LET—An apartment of 6 rooms, on the ... floor. Address Box 59, Daily News Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board in select house. 11 Mann avenue.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODISTS.

Mrs. M. F. Johnson,

OF NEW BEDFORD,

CHIROPODIST,

Will be in Newport Wednesday, Nov. 13. Orders left at T. M. Seabury's will receive prompt attention.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. Telephone 518-4. 31 Touro Street.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,

General and Facial Massage, Swedish Movements. Electric Treatment.

15 NEWPORT AVENUE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. G. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring street. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

INSTRUCTION.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN ENSEMBLE-PLAYING AND REPERTOIRE,

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST.

Residence 1 School St. Telephone 303.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

... piano in the German language ... Children's classes formed. Address ... street.

Prof. Loury Louis,

Teacher of Piano, Organ and Singing.

... Refers to one hundred and fifty ... and eight hundred Boston pupils. Terms ... Special tuition for children. Studio ... street. Hours 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RESTAURANTS.

THE NEW ENGLAND DINING ROOM

... under the management of Wm. Anderson, at 140 SPRING STREET, will be

Reopened by Julia Brooking

Saturday, November 9.

Touro Dining Rooms, 29 Touro St.

Fresh Oysters Today.

CATERING A SPECIALTY.

Special attention given to theatre parties.

THREE PRIVATE DINING ROOMS.

BOARD BY DAY OR WEEK.

J. T. ALLEN & CO., Props.

Telephone 104-4.

Broadway Restaurant

25 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone

Native Fish

Fresh every day

From the water direct to consumer

TODAY:

Blackfish, Mackerel, Butter Fish, Weak Fish, Clams, Oysters, etc.

Easterbrooks & Rose,

60 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Have you tried the

P. B. 400's?

If not you have missed something.

PELEG BRYER.

... Broadway. 9, 11 Spring Street.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS 103 OFFICE.

WOODEN INDIANS ON GUARD.

Redskins of This Tribe Outnumber Those Living on Reservations.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

A census of the wooden Indians throughout this country has never been taken. It is estimated, however, that the number of "white pine" savages guarding the various cigar stores with hatchets and other instruments of offense and defense is in excess of the entire redskin population of the government reservations. In New York alone there are said to be at least 10,000 of the race.

These Indians, like the original tribes of aborigines, are of various sizes and descriptions, and range in price from a small Indian hunter bringing $25 to the big chief flourishing a tomahawk that sells for $150. There are a few made of metal, and these are somewhat more expensive, bringing from $40 to $175, according to size. The old wooden warrior, however, smoking the pipe of peace, or Hiawatha with his arrows, is considered just as good as a metal "brave," and, according to the maker, lasts with ordinary care—that is with a little fresh paint now and then—about 50 years, or, generally speaking, a lifetime. It may be added that the aboriginal Indian also liked paint and generally lasted a lifetime, points of similarity that may well be noted. Of late some sentiment has crept into the business of carving these figures and lovely Minnehahas and Pocahontases have been the result. Minnehaha may be seen shading her eyes with one hand while a shawl hangs over the left arm and the left hand holds a bow with arrows. Pocahontas was copied from the pictures, but is not saving Captain Smith, as might be suggested. She is generally presenting some tobacco to the passing pedestrian.

"There is not the business done in these figures that there used to be," said an old wood carver, whom the cigar trade calls "the Indian." "I am the only one left in Manhattan out of six or seven. For 37 years I have been at this work, having taken during the early days a nine-year course of study at the old Academy of Design. During my time I have made all kinds of figures, including the fancy figureheads that are placed at the bows of sailing vessels. This business, however, has played out, because most of the steamers have straight bows now and the sailing vessels that possess figureheads are no longer built here.

"For 20 long years I supplied P. T. Barnum with all the cherubs, reptiles, elephants and liberty statues used on his circus tableau wagons. At one time I sent 17 Indians, black boys, Scotchmen and the like to New Zealand, all on one order, and at another 13 wooden men were sent to Australia. There are still some wooden men living here. The export trade also has died out. I still have a demand for about 200 figures each year, which keeps me busy.

"Occasionally some one wants a King Gambrinus, the one who invented lager beer, to be placed before a liquor store, and there is some demand for eagles, ranging in price from $25 to $75. All the work is done by hand and each figure is hewn out of Canadian or Michigan white pine. Nothing is added to the solid piece except the arms and the like. This Indian here," and he pointed to a savage he was just finishing, "has in his hand an old musket from the Philippines. There are many such anachronisms. A great deal of the work done now is refinishing old Indians which have been neglected and have partly rotted. A liberal discount, too, is allowed when old figures are swapped for new. Sometimes the arms, legs or heads have been mutilated in a fall and most of need be amputated to make room for new ones.

"Cigar stores are decreasing. I am told that large dry goods and grocery stores now sell tobacco cheaper than the small dealer can purchase it at wholesale. This will affect business. But a good wood carver need never worry, as there will, during this generation at least, always be some one that wants a wooden Indian."

Trade in the gilded balls, which may be seen hanging outside pawnbrokers' stores, is said to be growing brisker, but there does not appear to be any connection between this and the financial condition of the country, unless it be that more are able to go into the pawnbrokering business. "Gilded balls," said H. Devendorf, a local manufacturer and dealer, "are made of zinc or copper of various weights, in size from four inches up to eighteen inches, varying in price from $5 to $75 per set. Last season, in New York alone, some 700 balls were sold. While most of these were sold to pawnbrokers, many were used on flag and barber poles. Some emblematic signs are exported to Europe, but most of the business is done in the States; our work goes all over this country.

"Weather vanes, too, are sold in numbers ranging in price from $2 to $100, although recently one was specially designed for the Grand Central station's vane at a cost of $150. Copper-cable lightning rods are going out of use, especially in the cities, because the new steel structures are themselves good conductors, and rods, consequently, do not attract electricity. Flag poles are more in demand. Apparently Americans are growing more patriotic. Last year, within one month, two poles were erected on the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at the cost of $900 each, the former two having been torn into splinters by lightning. Recently there was a pole 150 feet in height erected on Ellis Island at the cost of $400. An additional $150 was paid for a metal eagle that was placed on top. Druggists' mugs, those large golden signs, costing $10 to $18, are not much in demand; there is, however, a considerable sale for metallic ships for fishing clubs, selling around $20."

A NOVEL PORTABLE BRIDGE.

The difficult problem of getting infantry across streams is solved by Commander Cinchagne, of the French army, in a very simple manner. He employs easily carried metal cylinders 12 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, which may be divided into halves for use as pails and kettles during a halt, and which may be closed to serve as water-tight buoys, with special couplings to attach them in pairs to swimming belts or to join them in considerable number for rafts and bridges. The pair of buoys belted to the back not only floats the nonswimmer but is a very effective aid in learning the art of swimming. For crossing wide rivers, a raft 10 feet long, composed of 300 cylinders, has been used, and this readily carried 6 men, 46 knapsacks and 4 guns, a total weight of 1,020 pounds. Bridges are readily pushed across narrow streams, a bridge 40 feet long and 3 feet wide formed of 210 cylinders, weighing 185 pounds.

GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION.

Advantages of the Plan to the Railroad and the City.

How Travel Might be Accommodated Should the Streets be Closed.

As Newport is not familiar with grade crossing fatalities, it is quite natural that interest has not been aroused here for the elimination of such crossings as it has been in other places, where the terrors of these once supposedly necessary evils are better known from sad experiences. The fact remains nevertheless that an effort to remove grade crossings from any community is a matter worthy of careful consideration, and of acceptance by a municipality in case the conditions imposed are just. Such a question is now practically put before the people of Newport by the submission of a plan by the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and if the people show an interest in the proposed plan some more definite proposition is likely to be forthcoming.

The plan published last week in itself bears proof of the purpose on the part of the company, while there are also some verbal statements made to city officials which, while perhaps not just such as might be desirable upon which to begin decided action, are sufficient to warrant something more definite from the company. The plan was undoubtedly a feeler, and it is now "up to" the city to place a committee in the field to consider the subject, receive propositions from the company and make propositions for the city. From these conferences it may be possible to devise something that can be acted upon. It may be that the present plan, while it probably suits the company, may have some objectionable features as viewed from the city's side; and if so these features may be eliminated and others added, so that the city may be better served and still the company may secure that which it seeks—a way into the city which will be guarded against encroachments by the public, who may at any time suffer injury by making such trespass.

Whatever the plan may be, the subject is one deserving of careful consideration before it is rejected or accepted. The present plan, as understood, provides that the entire expenditure shall fall upon the company, except the construction of the four bridges and the settlement of the land damages, the latter being a subject which can be dealt with only by the city under existing conditions. In many cases municipalities are compelled to bear a portion of the expense of raising or lowering the tracks.

A member of the Long Wharf commission is quoted as saying that it was several days after he had examined the plans submitted by the railroad company for the elimination of grade crossings before their importance dawned upon him, and that when he did grasp them he was deeply impressed with the benefits to be derived by the city from such a proposition. Another citizen has been heard to remark that he had only scanned the plan and did not take the trouble to closely examine it to see if it contained even a single good feature from the public standpoint. When he found himself in a gathering discussing the merits of the plans and the possible benefits to the city, a convincing argument that the plan should be taken up and considered by the authorities was the statement that the city now has the use of the Poplar and Elm street crossings under a distinct understanding with the railroad company that the city shall bear the expense of keeping the crossings in repair and the maintenance of crossing tenders, at an annual cost of about $1,500, besides standing responsible for all damages that may occur by the existence of these crossings. This latter part of the agreement makes the city liable to have a suit on its hands at any time which may mean the payment of thousands of dollars out of its treasury.

Fourth street, so called, at the time the Newport & Fall River railroad was granted it as a way of entrance into the city, was a poor street at best, for a brook ran through the centre and there was only a rough driveway on either side. So this, like other property given the railroad, which then the citizens were anxious to assist, was practically under water. While now, after more than three decades, it has become extensive and valuable land, it is only through much labor and the use of great quantities of filling.

By the agreement and deeds then made the railroad was to have but one grade crossing, that at Bridge street, the city and the company continuing to provide for the then upper part of the Point by the erection of the Walnut street bridge. The loss of the use of Poplar and Elm streets as through roads of travel was then considered preferable to obstructing negotiations for the road. The after agreement between the city and the company is not understood to have in any way invalidated the original agreement, and in case the company should now decide that these ways must again be closed it is said the present agreement with the city could be terminated, and with the present feeling against grade crossings it is a question if any relief would be received from the railroad commissioner. Thus it is not these two crossings to relieve itself of which the company proposes to expend $150,000, but rather its direct purpose is to be relieved of the Bridge street crossing, which constantly threatens the company with lawsuits.

Probably the company realizes that the time is limited to but a few years before some method of elimination of the crossings will have to be made, because of laws likely to be passed. Today this work can be done as cheaply if not more cheaply than later; and the company will have the advantage, if it is done now, of having the layout in such condition that it may go on with the extensive improvements which are now in progress here, without fear of later having to make elaborate changes to conform with possible demands which the law may make for the elimination of grade crossings. If the railroad removes the crossing for which it is responsible, it is natural to expect that it will also insist that other crossings be closed, and it receive whatever advantage there may be in running trains over a free track.

Of the three crossings which the plan contemplates closing, the one at Bridge street undoubtedly is most used. The forcing of this travel to the proposed new Marsh street bridge would perhaps

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.)

Guarantee

Any sufferer from dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, gastritis or any other stomach trouble (save cancer) using

Chase's Dyspepsia Cure

who, after a fair trial, has not been benefited may have his money back by addressing CHASE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Newburgh, New York.

When Your Food Does Not Digest Properly . . . .

take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with your meals. It digests the starch in your stomach, aids digestion and proper assimilation of food.

Prof. Coleman, of Glasgow, in a paper on the subject, says: "Suffering from an attack of illness which had not only reduced my strength, but brought on extreme exhaustion from inability to appropriate food, I tried the effect of

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

in the usual dose of a wineglassful twice or three times a day. It was followed by marked effects. (1) Food which had hitherto been found to pass the alimentary canal unchanged, digested properly. (2) There appeared an increased power of evolving animal heat and storing it up."

Beware of ordinary beers sold as "Malt Extracts." Insist upon the Johann Hoff's Genuine Malt Extract and you will not be disappointed.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying, interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

The "Rembrandt" Studio,

202 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 131-2.

KODAKS all sizes.

BROWNIE CAMERAS.

Plates, Films, Developing Powders, Card Cutters and Paper Trimmers; Developing, Printing and Enlarging; ... and Records, Electrical Novelties and Supplies, Optical Goods, Artists' Materials, Drawing Instruments and numerous other goods.

GEO. H. CHASE,

Room 4 over 177 Thames Street. (one flight.)

OLD PRINTS

—AND—

Sporting Plates.

JOHN M. WISEMAN,

Gilder and Picture Framer,

112 Bellevue Avenue.

MARLBORO STREET

Automobile Repair Shop.

Steam, Gasoline and Electric Automobiles repaired, ... stored, taken care of ... Your automobile ... the above repair shop ... the bad ones. Bicycles, ... Registers, Engines, Boilers, ... in the machinery line ...

GEO. W. SMITH'S,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER,

MARLBORO STREET.

Telephone 175-...

PIANOS.

Pianos now coming in from summer rental will be offered for sale at

Very Reasonable Prices.

Now is the time to buy.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 Thames Street.

Telephone 214-2.

Dr. R. E. Darrah

Has removed to 10 Bull Street.

Telephone 308.

JEWELERS.

14 KARAT

Gold and Gold Filled Watches,

In ladies' and gents' sizes.

DIAMOND RINGS

At about wholesale prices.

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

Jewelry.

THE "CARMEN" BRACELET,

Very pretty, and the most easily adjusted bracelet that has been invented for a long time.

All Diamond Jewelry is at a Bargain

Now, for the prices have advanced, so that it cannot be duplicated at my prices.

E. C. Blaine

216 THAMES STREET.

Sign of the large running clock.

MERODE

Hand-finished

Underwear.

The object in branding an article is to enable customers to call for it again. That is why so many of our customers are asking for the Merode hand finished underwear. It has proven its quality and excellence by its popularity.

A large line of Vests, Pants and Union Suits.

A ticket on the $75 in gold with every 25c. worth purchased.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,

64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.

Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars

Branch Office 7 Oak St., Newport

WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

A NEW EDITION

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

A Dictionary of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.

New Plates Throughout

25,000 New Words

Phrases and Definitions

Prepared under the direct supervision of W. T. HARRIS Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a large corps of competent specialists.

Rich Bindings 2364 Pages 5000 Illustrations

The International was first issued in 1890, succeeding the "Unabridged." The New Edition of the International was issued in October, 1900. Get the latest and best.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary ...

G. & C. MERRIAM CO. Publishers Springfield, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

Industrial Trust Company,

OFFICE 303 THAMES STREET.

Capital, - - - - $1,500,000.00

Surplus, - - - - 1,000,000.00

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Depositors on PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of Savings Banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company, as stated above.

Moneys deposited on or before November 15 draw interest from November 1. Dividends February and August.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

Kinsley Building, Thames St.

STOCK BROKERS.

We buy or sell on market quotations as they come, giving instantaneous service.

We settle immediately after a deal is closed.

We charge no interest, which in itself means considerable money to an active trader.

Leading financial papers and daily gossip on file.

J. H. RILEY, Manager.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY. Allows interest on deposits. Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President. H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum, Douglas R. Hassen, Charles P. Barker, John Downey, Horace S. Ely, Charles S. Brown, Leopold Stewart, George G. De Witt, Henry Lewis Morris, Henry W. Bouque, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Percy Chubb, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Franklin B. Lord, Charles A. ..., J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, James L. Raymond, Lucius K. Bordman, Joel F. Freeman, Horace E. Garth, Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Diamonds, etc.,

At legal rates property may remain in owner's possession. Payments received in any amount reducing both debt and interest.

LOANS ON SALARIES TO THOSE HOLDING PERMANENT POSITIONS. No publicity. Write to Box 131, Providence, and representative will call.

The Fidelity Loan Guarantee Co.,

Room 200, 49 Westminster St.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

John Munroe & Co.

32 Nassau street, New York.

4 Postoffice Square, Boston.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit

For Travelers' Use Abroad against Cash or Satisfactory Guarantee of Repayment.

Exchange on London, Paris, Berlin, Zurich and St. Gall.

Credits Opened and Payments Made by Cable.

PARIS HOUSE—MUNROE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, Wall Street. The ... market opened irregular, with ... Copper at 88, Atchison ... Atchison preferred ..., Brooklyn Transit 67, Baltimore & Ohio 106½, Erie 40¾, ... preferred 72½, Louisville 104¾, ... 127¼, Missouri Pacific 103¼, Norfolk & Western 58, Ontario & Western 35¾, Pennsylvania 147¾, Reading 46, Reading second preferred 56, St. Paul 172¼, Sugar 122½, Southern 33½, Southern Pacific 62½, Union Pacific 104, United States Steel 44, United States Steel preferred 93½, Western Union 92½, Chicago Great Western 24½, and Chicago Northwestern preferred 207.

Stocks in which there was large ... taking yesterday and also at to-day's opening became firmer and wiped out opening losses. The recovery was assisted by a rise of 1¼ in Amalgamated and an extension of 2½ in Metropolitan Railway's rise. Other strong features included Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Great Northern preferred, the Hocking Valley stocks, North American, Tennessee Coal, American Locomotive and Pressed Steel Car preferred. Before 11 o'clock there was a decline in Sugar, Amalgamated ..., Metropolitan Street Railway of over a point and Great Northern preferred ... two. The selling caused the standard railroad stocks to decline to the lowest, but some of the minor stocks maintained a firm front. Reactions reached a point or over in several cases. Railroad preferred lost 2.

Noon—Money on call steady, at 3½ @ 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5 per cent; sterling exchange firm, at $4.87¼ @ ½ for demand and $4.84 @ ¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½ @ 5 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½ @ ¾. Bar silver, 57¼; government bonds, steady. Large buying orders appeared in the coalers and for Union Pacific preferred, causing a general firmness all around. But few stocks rose more than a slight fraction above yesterday's close. Erie first preferred, Reading second preferred, Union Pacific preferred and Manhattan gained 1 to 1½. Canadian Pacific got up two and St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred and Hocking Valley were a point firm. The market ran off again before ..., in some cases to the lowest. Bonds were irregular.

New York, Nov. 12.

	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	21⅝
Am. Sugar Com.	122¼
Am. Ice Com.	27¾
Am. Smelter Com.	45½
Anaconda	35¼
Atchison Com.	81⅜
Atchison Pfd.	101⅞
Balto. & O. Com.	108⅝
Balto. & O. Pfd.	95½
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	65⅝
Canada Southern	81⅜
Ches. & Ohio	47⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	172⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	147¾
Col. Fuel & I.	94
Col. Sou.	11⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	238
Del. & Hudson	172½
Gt. North'n Pfd.	230½
Glucose Sugar	40¼
Louis. & Nash.	106⅜
Manhattan Com.	128⅜
Met. Traction	166⅝
Missouri Pac.	103¼
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	51⅜
N. Y. Central	162⅝
Norf. & Westn.	57⅝
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	103⅜
Ont. & Westn.	35
Pacific Mail	48¾
Penna. R. R.	146⅝
Peo. Gas (Chgo.)	103¼
Pressed Steel	44⅞
Reading Com.	45
Reading 1st Pfd.	78
Rep. I. & S. Com.	16⅛
Southern Pac.	61⅝
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	70⅞
Southern Ry. Com.	33⅝
Southern Ry. Pfd.	91
Tenn. Coal & Iron	64
Texas Pacific	40½
Union Pac. Com.	103⅞
Union Pac. Pfd.	93½
U. S. Leather Com.	12⅛
U. S. Leather Pfd.	81¾
U. S. Steel Com.	44
U. S. Steel Pfd.	93⅝
U. S. Rubber Com.	15⅞
Wabash Pfd.	38
West. Union	92½

HOTELS.

THE LENOX.

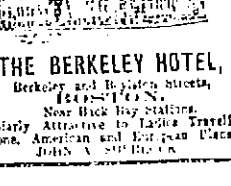
A New York Hotel in Boston.

Fireproof. Steel Construction. European Plan.

Choice Accommodations for Fall and Winter.

ROOMS FOR THE HARVARD-YALE GAME CAN NOW BE ENGAGED.

... Back Bay Station ... Boston. ... minutes. ... telegraph for rooms ... URIAH WELCH.



THE BERKELEY HOTEL,

Berkeley and Boylston Streets, BOSTON.

Near Back Bay Stations.

Peculiarly Attractive to Ladies Traveling Alone. American and European Plans.

JOHN A. SHERLOCK.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful ... the Everett leads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. W. L. M. BATES.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating, Galvanizing.

NON-CORROSIVE NICKEL FOR BICYCLES OUR SPECIALTY.

Patent applied for.

CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 155 THAMES ST.

Telephone 116-4. P. O. Box 131.

NEWPORT HOTELS

HODGES COTTAGE,

32 Catherine Street.

... for the winter. ... of families or private parties ... under the ... of MRS. W. ANDREWS, JR.

Telephone ...

The La Forge Cottage

TOURO PARK WEST

Will remain open all winter.

Special rates made for the fall and winter months.

THE MARGARET,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET.

Pleasantly Situated Near Bellevue Avenue and the Casino.

VEGETABLES SERVED ON OUR TABLES ARE GROWN IN OUR OWN GARDENS.

L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

... hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.00 per day and upwards, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Prospect House,

—AT—

22 Prospect Hill Street.

Furnished rooms to let with or without board.

WM. HANSEN.

Heating Stoves.

We have a large selection of the best kinds of parlor stoves to show you. We have a stove that will keep the fire four days absolutely without any attention. We have a stove that will burn less coal and give more heat than any other stove on the market.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Wm. K. Covell's,

163 Thames Street.

Get Married

IN OUR RINGS.

OUR WEDDING RINGS ARE LUCKY RINGS AND YOU WHICH ... ONE IS WED ... A RELIABLE MAN, BECAUSE HE CAME TO A RELIABLE STORE AND BOUGHT A RING AT A RELIABLE PRICE.

HERRMANN'S,

... THAMES STREET.

THANKSGIVING COAL

[illegible]

Albion Almy, 170 Thames St.

Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.

ILLUMINATING DEPT.

Electric Lighting.

ELECTRIC POWER.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at Low Rates.

Electric Supplies,

Fixtures and Shades.

[illegible] Thames St., Newport, R. I.

STRAWBERRIES.

Buchanan & Gappy.

Hickory

AND

Oak Wood

FOR OPEN FIRES.

EDWARD S. PECKHAM,

187 Thames Street.

The Time is Near

[illegible]

... THANKSGIVING, ...

[illegible]

The Place to Trade

[illegible]

Piano, Pianola,

Sheet Music, Guitar,

Banjo, Mandolin

[illegible]

... MUSIC STORE

Just arrived!

SPLENDID

Brandy Peaches.

One large jar	$1.25
Three large jars	3.25

F. P. Garrettson & Co.,

18 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Get the Best.

By all means buy the

BEST COAL,

Especially when you can obtain the best quality at as low a price as you pay for the cheaper grades.

OLD CO'S COALS

Are always standard and can always be obtained at the

"PERRY BROS. COAL CO."

New Office 137 Thames Street.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

Committee May Rent Accommodations for the High School.

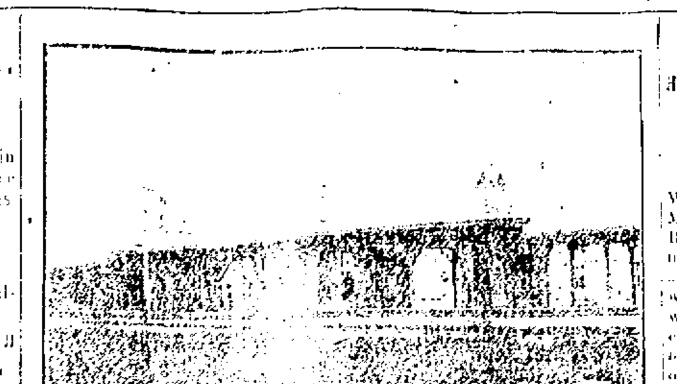
Appreciative Recognition of the Services of William P. Clarke.

[illegible]

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN

Newport

[illegible]



NEWPORT STATION OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

... afternoon, and Saturday was ... ed president of ... the year 1901-1902. The ... membership this year were slightly in excess of $1,350, which number is by far the largest in the history of the ...

The new ... are nearly completed. The ... and ... are now in use.

The following teachers have visited during October: Miss M. E. Simmons, Miss Feeney and Miss L. P. Braward, at Boston; Mrs. Stone and Miss Friend, in Fall River; Misses ... and White, in Medford, Mass.; and Mr. ..., Misses Ward, Greene and Agnew, Mrs. Fowler and Mr. Alger, in Providence; Mr. Thompson, in Pawtucket. The total number is now 31.

Monday, October 11, it rained and there was no school, although the storm was not severe between 8:20 and 9 o'clock; nevertheless, later in the morning and in the afternoon the floods descended and the storm signal met with the approval of a large number of parents than is usually the case.

The report of Truant Officer Topham was read by the superintendent, as follows, and received:

To the Honorable Public School Committee of the City of Newport: I have the honor to submit the following as my report from October 11, 1901, to November 10, 1901, inclusive:

Number of cases investigated (report by teachers), 190; number of cases of truancy, 29; number of different children truants, 18; number out for illness ... 176; number found not attending school, 19; number sent to ... schools, 16; number sent to Catholic ... 3.

... 22 two boys were committed to the S... School, ... two years, for ... truancy.

... placed a boy nine years old, who never attended school, at the H... Cottages and School for Epileptics at Baldwinville, Mass., through the board of education.

Mr. P... read the report of the committee for the ... of the year, ending November ..., and on motion of Mr. Cottrell the report was adopted.

Dr. Bradley ... that a committee be appointed to ... resolutions regarding the death of a former member, William P. Clarke, and on motion of Mr. Cottrell Dr. Bradley and G. S. Perry were selected as the committee. The committee ... presented the following, which was adopted, and ordered spread on the records and sent to the family:

In Memoriam.

Mr. William P. Clarke was born in Newport, R. I., April 10, 1835, and died in his native city October 25, 1901, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Mr. Clarke was elected a member of the board in 1889, three times ... honored with a reelection, and ... days prior to his death nominated for a term of three years. His ... on the board has made him ... with the details of the work ... with his sound judgment and practical common sense, made his ... value to the department. He was ... in his attendance at the meetings of the board and the standing committees on which he was appointed, so that his associates could depend on his giving due consideration to the business in hand.

His service on the committee on ... of which he was chairman ... years, was characteristic of the man, conservative, yet progressive. This may also be said of his work ... concerning teachers; he was fully in harmony with the ideals of that ... in ... securing only the best ... and the most thorough equipment ... part of all teachers.

His ... of faithful performance of duty, irrespective of party or ... influence, is worthy of emulation by all municipal officers.

We ... his death and tender ... bereaved family our sincere sympathy in the loss of a devoted husband and ... father.

Mr. ... for the committee ... reported favorably on the ... of a few rooms in the Cotting ... and recommended that the ... in the building be similarly ... but it was decided to wait on ... account of lack of funds.

Dr. ... spoke of the ... so far as the school children are ... He stated that physicians ... engaged to vaccinate all the ...

... read a new from Mrs. W. P. Clarke, thanking the committee for the ... sent on the day of ... funeral.

It was voted that, beginning next Monday ... the short days, the ... sessions at ... at 3:30 o'clock.

... spoke of the large ... of the teachers at the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction last week ... expenses of those teachers ... attend, all of which ...

The ... of the Rogers High School was referred to ... the ... pointed out that ... crowded ... cellars have to be used ... It was further ... cannot have ... and that additional ... The matter of ... in the vicinity of the high school ... discussed ... referred to the committee on ... and the superintendent.

Mrs. ... called attention to the ... of better ... in several of the schools, ... instruments being out of ... but was told that no funds ... remedy the difficulty.

The superintendent announced that Miss M... had been ... on account of ... to visit Providence one day a week. She will provide a substitute and asked that she be allowed to continue the arrangement. The superintendent stated that her voice was improving. On motion of Mr. Porter, Miss Murray was authorized to make her weekly visits to her physician.

Miss Wilson asked permission to be excused from reporting at her school each Monday morning at 8:45, stating that she attends the symphony concerts in Boston every Saturday and could not reach her school, in which she is only an assistant, until about 9:20 Monday mornings. The applicant was willing to lose her pay for the time. The teacher's request was granted.

Miss Eva Peckham was granted a leave of absence on account of ill health.

A request for a schoolroom for the formation of a Band of Mercy was referred to the chairman with power to act if he deemed advisable.

Requests from out-of-town pupils to attend the industrial and other schools were presented by the superintendent, who asked for instructions as to the amount of fee required, saying that the records give him nothing on which to base an opinion. This matter was left undecided for the present.

The teacher of physical culture was given permission to use those school buildings for special exercises, including basket ball, and it was stated that she had no opportunity to give the pupils in the Rogers High School the needed exercise, in view of its crowded condition.

The board was in session an hour and 30 minutes.

CORSE PAYTON AGAIN.

The Corse Payton Stock Company will play a return engagement at the Opera House next week, presenting the following repertoire: Monday evening, "The Charity Ball;" Tuesday afternoon, "Young Mrs. Winthrop;" Tuesday evening, "May Blossom;" Wednesday afternoon, "Only a Farmer's Daughter;" Wednesday evening, "Alone in London;" Thursday afternoon, "The Charity Ball;" Thursday evening, "Christopher, Jr.;" Friday afternoon, "Taken from Life;" Friday evening, "The Wife;" Saturday afternoon, "A Desperate Game;" Saturday evening, "Ten Nights in a Bar room."

CRESCENTS DEFEAT THE NARRAGANSETTS.

The Crescents defeated the Narragansetts in a onesided match in the duck pin tournament at the Narragansett bowling alleys last evening, winning three straight strings and having a lead of 120 in the totals. Biesel of the Crescents was high roller of the evening, with a single of 110 and a total of 282. Clarke of the Crescents also rolled well, with a total of 272. The individual and team scores are as follows:

CRESCENTS.

Martin,	81	79	75—235
Smith,	75	78	74—227
Clarke,	90	89	80—272
Biesel,	91	81	110—282
[illegible]	90	83	78—251
	440	410	429 1267

NARRAGANSETTS.

Zarr,	80	82	74—236
[illegible]	70	77	74—221
O'Brien,	76	75	88—239
Smith,	68	73	80—221
West,	77	87	71—235
	371	392	390 1147

The Newports and Excelsiors will roll a match Wednesday evening.

The play in the big pin tournament this week will be as follows:

Thursday night—Team No. 9, Ackers and Barlow, vs. team No. 10, Christian and Bosworth; team No. 2, Bliss and Sherman, vs. team No. 3, Sanborn and Stewart; team No. 1, Adams and Walsh, vs. team No. 1, Reilly and Gray.

Friday night—Team No. 5, Gray and Sullivan, vs. team No. 9, Ackers and Barlow; team No. 6, Zarr and Wilson, vs. team No. 8, Smith and Tobin; team No. 7, Brown and Brigham, vs. team No. 10, Christian and Bosworth.

PLAY BETTER THAN THE COMPANY.

A small audience gathered at the Opera House last evening to see Willis Maxwell Goodhue's play, "Hello, Bill." It is announced as a joyful oddity, but is in reality a good comedy, including some farce, but with none of the usual accompaniments of songs and dances to fill out a poor plot. There was a plot, a complicated one, involving a man who had a friend who "fixed things," and with each successive fixing involved the leading character in additional trouble. The plot was consistently carried through the three acts, and there were many amusing situations growing out of the complications.

While the play was not particularly strong, it was by no means bad, and held the audience to the end. It would have been more successful if the company had been generally stronger. Charles P. ... as Mr. William Fuller was good, and Warren W. Ashley as Christopher Cutting, who "fixed things," was good. Henrietta Lee as Isabelle, Estella Wayne as Dorothy and Eleanor Lawson as Harriet Sterling showed decided ability and gave pleasing interpretations of their several parts. The others were too amateurish to be altogether acceptable, and the whole performance suffered somewhat from their efforts.

BIGGEST GUN IN THE WORLD.

Work is about to be resumed at the United States arsenal at Watervliet on the new 16-inch gun for Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. This gun will be the largest in the world. It will send a shot 21 miles, but in order to do so the shot will assume an altitude as high as Pike's Peak. Military men the world over are much interested in the mechanism of this gun, as it will be an innovation for coast defense.

Red light is claimed by a German physician to be an effective remedy for pimply eczema as well as other skin diseases. Even when of long standing, the worst cases were cured by four hours' exposure to sunlight, covered only by a red cloth.

THE LATE THEODORE WARREN.

His Long and Busy Life in Newport and Neighboring Cities.

[An Old Resident.]

Mr. Theodore Warren, who died in Warren, R. I., Saturday, was a son of Minturn Warren, and was born in Fall River May 21, 1819. In common with most boys of his time, he was placed at an early age in one of the factories, where he worked for a few years. Then, with other young men, he entered the employ of the late Andrew Robeson as a block printer of calico, when that style of work was in vogue. From there, in 1840, he went to the Franklin print works in Pawtucket, working a few months at the same line of business, after which he went to Lowell, Mass., and engaged in marble and monumental work.

In 1863 he came to Newport and entered the employ of the Newport & New York Steamboat Company as purser, remaining until the absorption of the line by the Narragansett Steamboat Company, by Fisk and Gould. When the Wickford line was opened he was engaged as purser, and eventually became its superintendent, from which position he resigned a few years since and was succeeded by the late Clarence L. Coffin. On his resignation he removed to Warren, where he resided in retirement until his decease last Saturday.

Mr. Warren had been in failing health for some time, making his last visit to this city, for which he always retained an attachment, a few months since. He leaves a wife in feeble health.

Mr. Warren was a man of sterling character, of good business abilities, and conscientious in whatever he undertook. He made a large number of friends while in Newport. He was a member of the Baptist church in Warren. A brother, Mr. Samuel Warren, survives him and is employed as a machine printer in the Dunnell manufactory in Pawtucket.

A SUCCESSFUL BOSTON HOTEL.

[Mercantile and Financial Times.]

We are constantly in receipt of inquiries from the best and most prominent people as to where in Boston they can secure hotel accommodations that will be certain to prove satisfactory. It must be admitted that the task of successfully caring for the people of wealth and high social standing, who expect and demand all the comforts of life together with aristocratic surroundings, is one which calls for a peculiar order of ability on the part of a hotel manager, and a house at once well situated and well equipped. Not only must the hotel be a fine architectural structure, admirably planned as regards convenience, and beautifully and tastefully furnished withal, but the machinery of its daily operation, that is, the work of servants and employes, must run smoothly and efficiently. Hotel life may be delightful or absolutely unbearable, according to whether these conditions prevail or not. It is right here that the successful manager shows his ability, and makes his house a place where people of refined and exacting tastes may delight to spend not merely a few days or a week, but months and years.

One of the few hotels which fully meet the exacting requirements outlined above is The Lenox, the handsome brick and stone structure which stands at the corner of Exeter and Boylston streets. People who are looking for a comfortable and luxurious home will find it here. The location is especially eligible. Close to the renowned Copley square, adjacent as it is by such architectural triumphs as the Public Library, the Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity Church and the new Old South Church, the transient or permanent guest of The Lenox finds himself in close touch with art, literature and scenes of beauty. Nor are these all the conveniences within easy reach. The Back Bay railway station is near at hand, electric lines are all around, and it is but a short walk to the highly attractive Public Garden and the historic Common. The principal theatres are not far away.

The Lenox furnishes a magnificent home to its guests. Rooms may be had singly or in suites of from two to sixteen. All the rooms for guests have outside windows, and are supplied with long distance telephones. There are 50 elegantly furnished private parlors, and 125 bathrooms. On the second floor is a "state" suite of palatial character for distinguished guests, of whom The Lenox has had full its share. The main dining room, the banquet hall, parlors, reading, writing and reception rooms are all of the most luxurious description. Special pains have been taken to make the building fireproof. The Lenox is run on the European plan, and its cuisine is calculated to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

The Lenox has already made a name for itself as one of the finest hotels in the country. It has been most fortunate in its manager, Mr. Urian Welch, who for many years was proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York. Mr. Welch possesses great ability in his chosen line of business, and has conducted The Lenox as to command and merit patronage of the highest class.

NEW TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

[A Boston letter to Boston Transcript.]

Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish electrical engineer, has recently taken out a patent for the United States on an instrument pronounced by experts who have examined it one of the most wonderful electrical inventions given to the world in the last ten years. It is called a telegraphone, and is a combination of the telegraph, the telephone and the graphophone or phonograph. What the telegraphone has done at private exhibitions is to receive and record automatically messages conveyed over a telephone line, no matter what the distance. The instrument itself is about the size of a phonograph, not too large to be placed on or beside an office desk.

There is a steel band perhaps 1-16 of an inch wide, and when the instrument is connected with the telephone by a switch this band is moved with considerable velocity between the poles of a small electro-magnet. A man in New York, let us say, calls up a man in Washington. The Washington man is not at his office. The telegraphone is switched to the telephone by the office boy, and the New Yorker proceeds to speak his message, which is recorded upon the steel band. When the Washington man returns to his office the two instruments are attached again, a crank is turned, and the message is as audible as the best phonograph could make it and without the rasping sound of the latter machine.

The impression on the steel band is imperceptible; in fact, a powerful microscope reveals no traces, it being what scientists term a molecular impression. This can be entirely removed by demagnetizing the band, which can then be used again. Not only will the instrument report a message, but it will relay or repeat one, and two or more messages can be transmitted simultaneously over a single wire without interfering with each other—a fact heretofore regarded as impossible. A message in the instrument can also be sent over any number of wires at the same time. This feature, it is thought, may revolutionize the methods of press associations, which telegraph despatches simultaneously over several wires to scores of newspaper offices in all parts of the country. These at least are the claims made in behalf of the invention.

Instead of using carbons that must be frequently replaced, the new carbonless arc lamp described by a French journal has two L-shaped aluminum arms with platinum points, which are kept by clock-work at the proper distance apart. It is stated that these aluminum arms needs replacing only about once a year, being used in an exhausted glass globe.

Sale of Sentinel Oil Stock Will Soon Close.

There has been a steady demand for shares in the Sentinel Oil Company—the citizens of Newport having, from its first offering, recognized its excellence as a safe and profitable investment—and in consequence of such fact, there now remains unsold but 60,000 shares from the block of shares which I was enabled to obtain from Messrs. Blood and Ellery, the pioneer and successful oil operators of the Famous Kern River Oil District of California, who are the organizers of the Sentinel Oil Co. As the remainder of these shares will, no doubt, be readily subscribed for, I am compelled to announce that the sale thereof will only continue

Until Nov. 20, At 15c. per share.

The SENTINEL'S land is "proven oil ground"—it is a field that has no equal in the world for productiveness, its market is sure and remunerative prices are certain. The SENTINEL is incorporated with 1,000,000 shares at par value of $1.00 each. The treasury stock consists of 775,000 shares, from which enough will be sold to develop property to a sustaining position—after which the number of shares remaining in treasury will be distributed pro rata among the then existing shareholders. This is not a promoter's offering, but a chance to become associated with practical oil operators who are presenting a "legitimate oil proposition"—one which must appeal to those seeking a safe investment that will increase in value as development work is proceeded. Comprehensive literature for the asking.

WILLIAM G. WARD, JR.,

Fiscal Agent,

169 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Telephone 42.

Toilet Sets.

A very dainty chintz pattern in English Toilet Sets,

12 pieces, including jar, in pink, blue and brown.

$4.50.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

The Best Qualities

—OF—

Red and White Ash COALS.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.

WM. H. BOONE, Agent.

Telephone 215.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Nov. 14

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Lot Ranges and Heating Stoves,

[illegible]

By Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer.

Pelham Auction Rooms, 34 Pelham St.

WILL BE SOLD

Wednesday, Nov. 13, 10 A. M.

5 cases of Canned Soups, lot of Hardware, consisting of Saws, Hatchets, Brace and Bits, ... Steel Squares, Tri Squares, and lot of ... Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Tables, Stoves, Kitchen and Heating Stoves, Bureaus, Chairs, Crockery, Iron and Black Walnut Bedsteads, Sideboards, Bookcases, lot of Books, Hair and ... Mattresses, and a variety of other articles.

NEW BOOKS.

Marietta, a Maid of Venice,

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

JOY AND STRENGTH FOR THE PILGRIM'S DAY, by the author of Daily Strength for Daily Needs.

NAPLES, PAST AND PRESENT. Very finely illustrated.

ON BOARD A WHALER, by T. W. Hawes.

OUR HOUSEBOAT ON THE NILE, by Lee Bacon.

WITHIN THE GATES, by E. S. Phelps.

RAFFLES, by Hornung.

SIMON HART,

Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.

202 THAMES STREET

Telephone 121-3.

CARR'S LIST.

"A YEAR IN A YAWL," by Russell Doubleday.

"THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY," by Ralph Connor.

"THE MARROW OF TRADITION," by Charles W. Chesnutt.

"A SHERBURNE INHERITANCE," by Mrs. Amanda M. Douglas.

"LOVE, THE HARVESTER," by Max Pemberton.

"CHATTERBOX 1901."

"FOXY GRANDPA." Second series.

"MARIETTA, A MAID OF VENICE," by F. Marion Crawford.

CARR'S BOOK STORE

Daily News Building.

Telephone 559-3.

WHY

Do you suppose more

D. & M.

Striking Bags and Boxing Gloves

Are used than of any other brand?

They make the largest line of any house in the world. The best grades are made of imported leathers, welted seams, padded wrists, laced safety grip, best curled hair. Different leathers, varying with prices. Catalogue FREE.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,

158 THAMES STREET.

DENNIS SHANAHAN

Hay and Grain.

AGENT FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

LAPPIN'S SUITS!

The Most Complete Line of Tailored Garments

Ever shown. Fit, materials and workmanship complete, with that dressy and rich appearance.

The average woman cannot wear the garment designed for the IDEAL figure; neither will she accept one cut to the "average" figure. We have struck a happy medium and attained a standard that looks well for the average woman. It's not a matter of inspiration but of practice and continual study of the wants of our Newport women, so that now we are in a position to give a good fit to any figure. If you have been bothered in getting a fit, come and try a suit from us and see how nicely you can be fitted.

You will find our Coats the same.

Ladies' Furnishers,

145 Thames Street.

ALASKAN PRODUCTS.

Their Development Since the United States Purchased the Territory.

[Washington Star.]

When Russia offered to sell her American possessions to the United States for two cents an acre, and the proposition was accepted, many people thought Uncle Sam had been taken in by the wily Czar. The bill providing for the appropriation was opposed strenuously by such men as Washburn, Blaine, Logan, Calhoun, Butler, Delano and Morrill; and even Daniel Webster, in his time, was opposed bitterly to the idea of acquiring this territory. The London Times, commenting on the transfer, said: "If the United States is contented to pay $7,000,000 for this barren territory, the name of not one spot of which is known to any but geographers and navigators, we know of no power that begrudges her the privilege."

Although Alaska was very unwelcome when she came to us, and has been treated with scant consideration during the 30 or more years since she became our property, she has paid for herself many times over with her wealth of fish, furs and gold. Since her accession the value of the product of her fisheries has been over $70,000,000; of her furs, $34,000,000, and the yield of her gold mines, approximately, $40,000,000. One single mine—the Treadwell, on Douglas island—has netted its owners more gold than the purchase price of the entire country, which was $7,200,000.

Notwithstanding all this, not an acre of this immense domain has been surveyed at the expense of the United States. The country is not open for settlement, under the ordinary meaning of the term, and the larger portion of its inhabitants have no place which in reality they can call home. Provisions for acquiring title to nonmineral lands in Alaska have been too restrictive, and involved too great an expense on the applicant, to be of much benefit to the ordinary homeseeker. The law provides that no homestead in Alaska shall exceed 80 acres in extent. Considering the liberal policy followed by the government in settling other portions of the country, the reason for this restriction is not apparent. There was no restriction whatever in the number of acres one could acquire in the settlement of Michigan and Indiana, and in the middle West a settler could preempt 160 acres from the outset, 160 acres more after a residence of six months, beside a timber claim of 160 acres. In other states one could even acquire 640 acres in addition to all this in return for improvements, under the desert land act. Even these amounts are insignificant when it is considered that two railway companies alone have dominated over 60,000,000 acres of Western land.

But in order to secure even 80 acres in Alaska the settler must undergo the great expense of a private survey. As an example, it may be stated that a survey has just been made of a strip only 200 feet long at Karluk, on Kadiak island, which requires the surveyor to make a trip of 46 days at a total expense of over $500.

William L. Distin, surveyor general of Alaska, is very plain-spoken in regard to the necessity of a more liberal law. He says: "A homestead grant should not be restricted to a smaller area than 160 acres anywhere, and especially in a region like this which is so widely separated from other portions of our country as to make access to it difficult and costly. The expense involved in reaching this territory is almost equivalent to the purchase price of 80 acres of unimproved lands in other localities. Certainly those who incur the expense of reaching, and endure the hardships and deprivations incident upon clearing their claims and establishing homes in this remote and isolated country deserve as generous treatment at he hands of the government as is accorded to their fellow-citizens elsewhere."

Alaska has many grievances and has suffered much from being under-estimated. The dimensions of the country are too vast for conception without the aid of comparison. With its area of over 600,000 square miles, it is larger than all that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river and north of Georgia and the Carolinas; and twice as large as the Oregon country, which now embraces the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the principal part of Montana and Wyoming. The governor in his office at Sitka is as far from the western limit of his territory as he is from Eastport, Me., and the little island of Attu is so far west that it counts its longitude east of Greenwich. The length of Alaska's coast line is greater than the combined length of the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards. During a portion of the year news travels very slowly across this great country. The people at Nome did not hear of the last election of McKinley until February 3 of this year.

It is quite likely, however, that Alaska will soon have better communications. The survey for the proposed Pacific cable from Cape Flattery to the Philippines by way of Alaska was completed this summer, and if the enterprise goes through there will be stations in Alaska at Sitka, Kadiak island, Dutch Harbor and Attu. If you draw the shortest line between Manila and our coast it will pass through Yokohama, Japan, Attu and Dutch Harbor. From the first station at Sitka a short branch is proposed to Juneau, which is the centre of a fabulously rich quartz field, and another to Skagway, the entry port to the entire upper Yukon valley and terminus of the White Pass railroad. It is claimed that this line over the pass would pay for itself during the first year of operation.

The railroad is now doing a telegraph business of more than $100 a day, sending the messages to the nearest stations in the states by steamers, which necessitates a five days' delay. The building of this cable is of vital importance to United States interests. Our government ought to be in close touch with so valuable a possession as Alaska. On one side is Canada for a near neighbor, with friction all along the border. Russia is neighbor on the other side, and there is impending friction on her border. Alaska has 60,000 miles of codfish banks, great salmon and halibut fisheries, valuable fur seals that already have been the subject of international negotiation and gold fields that have aroused the wonder and the greed of the world. Cable communication is certain to prove an important factor in the protection and development of this valuable possession.

At the time of the purchase, in 1867, the population of Alaska was estimated at 30,000, of whom 2,000 were Russians and 28,000 Indians. The Russians were traders and the Indians hunters or fishermen. When the soldiers of the Czar pulled down their flag and sailed away the most of their countrymen followed them. Only a few remained behind to look after the affairs of church and state. The Alaska Indian at first looked upon the change of masters with indifference. He had worn the yoke of servitude until his neck was well broken to it, and it was a matter of small consequence to him that a new flag waved over him. But he soon became conscious of the advantages of the new order of things, and has turned out to be one of the most valuable chattles in that remarkable "sight unseen" bargain Uncle Sam drove with the Russian Czar.

This northern "Lo" is a wonderful fisherman and works at the trade industriously. He wears the white man's clothes, has moved into a frame house, and taken very readily to the customs and habits of his new master. Without going farther into the subject, it is only fair to the Alaska Indian to say that he is in every way superior to the plains Indians of the United States. The latter is a loafer and a shirk, who makes a beast of burden out of his wife and lords it over her like a king, while the Alaska red man treats his wife with consideration, advises with her about everything, and works hard to support her. The census of 1900 shows that the population has more than doubled since the purchase, there now being 63,592 people in the country. Of these 30,507 are whites, 29,536 Indians and 3,549 a mixture of Japanese, Chinese and negroes.

Agriculture has never taken a place among the pursuits of the people of that country. It is stated on good authority that there is not a single man in that entire region who derives a livelihood solely from tilling the soil. This is due to unfavorable climatic conditions, a soil which in the main is not well adapted to cultivation, and as before stated, insufficient and impracticable homestead laws. Until quite recently no effort was made to encourage the farming industry, but the Department of Agriculture has established experiment stations at Sitka, Kenai, Rampart and Fort Yukon. The investigations are being conducted under the directions of Professor C. C. Georgeson, an agricultural expert, who, when asked for a statement, said:

"There are no accurate data as to the total area which can be used for farming and pasture. Probably five per cent of the southeastern portion is suitable for agricultural purposes. The Kenai peninsula and the region bordering on Cook Inlet have thousands of square miles which can be cultivated or pastured, but it is chiefly the vast region in the interior which can furnish the agricultural land of Alaska. At a conservative estimate the tillable and pasture land of the territory will amount to 100,000 square miles. I do not mean that there are 100,000 square miles which can be settled and brought under cultivation, with the same ease that our extensive Western prairies have been broken and cultivated. It is not likely that there will ever be bonanza farms in Alaska. It is not a place for capitalists to invest in land and expensive machinery, with a view to deriving large returns from the investment; but rather a place furnishing homes for the poor man.

"The statement that farming will not pay in Alaska is true only from the standpoint of the bonanza farmer. The farmer who will do the most of the work with his own hands can secure good wages for his labor. He can produce the beef, pork, poultry, vegetables and grain necessary to the support of himself and family, and have enough surplus to derive a reasonable income in cash from their sale, if he is located near some town or mining camp. This is the style of farming that will be best suitable to Alaska, and it is this style of farming which will make poor men independent and give to the future state a class of thrifty, industrious and self-reliant citizens."

Just what Alaska soil will produce is a subject upon which there has been much debate. It is certain that most all kinds of vegetables thrive well, and it is equally certain that corn, the staple American product, cannot be successfully cultivated, on account of the short seasons and cold nights. When it comes to the cereals, such as wheat, oats and barley, the authorities differ. Inasmuch as the government is spending large sums to demonstrate that these small grains can be successfully raised it is only fair to suspend judgment until it has had an opportunity to prove its case.

The mining resources of Alaska have given her the greatest fame. The gold discoveries there have taken her name around the world. These discoveries came at an opportune time. The pioneer had persistently fought his way across the continent until he found himself checked by the Pacific ocean. Civilization was crowding close upon his heels, and he was becoming restless. His opportunity came when a bearded miner staggered down a gang plank at Seattle with a fortune's weight of Alaska gold upon his back. The trail swerved to the north, and the frontier was thrown out 1,000 miles in a day. The pathfinder took up his pick and pack and turned his face toward the "land of the midnight sun." In breaking down the way in Alaska he has had a terrible time of it. The conditions have all been against him; but with gold as the prize at stake he has fought hard, and under the pressure of his effort the wilderness is beginning to bend.

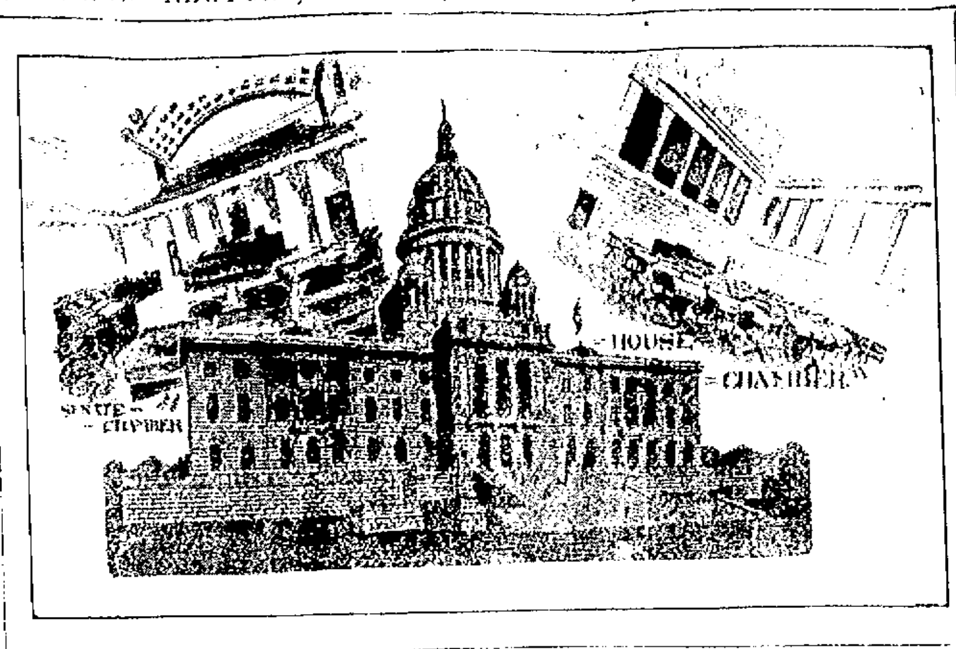
QUEER HABITS OF THE MARTEN.

"The Hudson Bay marten, the little fur-bearer whose skin is ever popular and at times exceedingly valuable, is still plentiful in that region of fur-bearers," said W. B. Salmon, one time a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company, "but I believe it would have been virtually extinct there long ago if it were not a habit it has of making periodical disappearances, of the mystery of which I never heard any satisfactory explanation.

"These disappearances occur every ten years. Where the animals go to no one knows. No dead ones are ever found, and no one has yet discovered any evidence of their migration to any other region. A few martens, of course, remain on their old feeding grounds, but during the season of the disappearance of their fellows none of them will touch the bait in a trap, and consequently none is caught. The next year the martens are back again in their old haunts as numerous as ever, and for ten years more submit to being caught.

"The Hudson Bay martens seem to be the only ones of the species that have this habit. The Lake Superior martens don't waste any of their time in disappearing voluntarily, but are found at the old stand year in and year out, housing themselves in hollow trees in the deepest woods and making life a perpetual burden to birds, squirrels, rabbits, and other small game on which they prey.

"The Lake Superior marten has one predilection of the palate, in which he resembles the bear. That is a passion for honey. He will line a wild bee to its home with the precision of the most expert bee hunter, and the hidden sweets of that bee colony will have to be in a most inaccessible place if the marten doesn't soon revel in them. Like the male mink the male marten has an overpowering love not only for his own offspring, but for the off-spring of his fellow-martens—such peculiar love, indeed, that if it wasn't for the instinct and shrewdness of the mother martens the race of martens would have been unknown long ago. The male marten is so fond of his young that he will eat them up whenever he happens to find them. The mother, therefore, bears her young in some secret hiding place, and keeps them hidden until they are half grown and able to defy the cannibalistic love of their sire. The female mink exercises the same instinct with her progeny, for the father of them, as fond as he is of trout and other fish, will leave his fishing any time to dine on his interesting little family."



IN THE STATE HOUSE.

General Assembly Meets Today for Its Short Session.

Buildings and Grounds Nearly Completed Except for Interior Decorations.

Today the General Assembly meets a second time in the new State House in Providence to complete the number of days allowed by law during which the legislature can sit in any one year. There are only nine days left in which the present legislators can draw their per diem salaries, and the session will last probably until Friday of next week.

The new State House will be more nearly completed than when the legislature adjourned last spring; but there will be little change in the interior. The work of the past summer has been confined chiefly to the grading of the land in the 17 acres which were secured for the building. The State House covers an area of a little more than an acre, leaving between 15 and 16 acres of land to be worked into the terraces, approaches and grass plots about the building. Here during the summer a large force of men, steam shovels, carts and horses has been busily at work, grading the large tract for the terraces and the broad marble steps which will lead to the building. This work is well advanced, but cannot be completed until next summer, as cold weather will soon put a stop to outdoor operations. Much work, too, has been done in the decoration of the interior, particularly in the senate and representatives' chambers.

In all $3,000,000 has been appropriated by the state for the building and the embellishment of the grounds, and the city of Providence contributed $200,000 towards the purchase of the land. As the land cost $600,000, $2,600,000 has been spent on the building and improvements. With the last appropriation of $700,000, made a little more than a year ago, the work will be completed—the building erected, decorated and fully equipped and the grounds laid out and improved according to the original plans. Rhode Island will have, when all that is planned is completed, a building that will not only meet the requirements of a state capital, but will, architecturally and artistically, be a structure of which none of her citizens need be ashamed.

The state house is admirably located, being placed upon the crest of a hill within half a mile of the business centre of the city of Providence, and in the midst of what is to be a fine park, containing 17 acres. This is an irregularly shaped tract of land, inclosed by three wide streets. It slopes gently toward the south, and lends itself easily to park treatment. The capitol is not so large as some state buildings, but is sufficiently large for the wants of Rhode Island. It is 332 feet in its extreme length and 192 feet through the central part of the building, containing the projecting vestibules. The wings are 132 feet in width. The extreme height, from the main platform to the top of the statue, which surmounts the dome, is 235 feet. The platform is 86 feet above tidewater, making the top of the structure 321 feet above the water and rendering the building the most conspicuous object in Providence.

The building is constructed entirely of white marble, quarried in the state of Georgia. The most notable feature, structurally considered, is the fact that its majestic dome is built entirely of marble. This is the only marble dome in the United States, and it is said that there is only one other in the world—that which surmounts the famous Taj Mahal, in India. Like the Taj Mahal, the Rhode Island. Like the Taj Mahal, marble laurelles. The interior is finished throughout in the same material. The stairs, floors, columns, arches and balustrades are all of marble. The architects, Messrs. McKim, Meade & White of New York, resisted all temptations to put parti-colored marble in floors and interior columns. The decoration of the building, so far as carving is concerned, has nevertheless been rich, yet it is all in harmony with the main design.

As is usually the case in a dome structure, the chief architectural feature of the interior is a noble rotunda. White marble stairs lead up to the main platform from either side, from which there is the grand sweep aloft for more than 170 feet. There is a false dome inside the main dome, and a space of 60 feet separates the apex of one from the other. By this treatment the staircase leading to the cupola is not seen by the spectator looking aloft from the main platform.

The decoration of the dome follows the order of architecture of the building itself. Its color scheme is the same as in the dome of St. Peter's in Rome. Its character is a series of concentric circles, swelling as they approach the piers like ripples in a pool of water. The central and smallest is a well of deep blue. It is in reality 15 feet above its contiguous circle, but the depth of tone in its pigment has the effect of drawing it down, so that its height is not appreciable. The vault next assumes a gold tint, followed by a band of blue and a still wider border of white and gold. There the dome is supported by a line of pillars with windows in the rear, while below is a broad band of Pompeian red with ornamentations of blue. Bas reliefs of plaster, forming scrolls, rosettes and twining acanthus, richly decorated in gold, blue and red, separate the flat tints. The spandrels are highly embellished in blue and gold, with some red. The pediment is of white marble.

Though the fresco of the dome consists of the three primary colors, blue, yellow and red, each glaring in itself, the effect of the whole, while splendid, is yet restful. The reason is apparent to all students of color. These three, individually so brilliant, produce when mixed a tint of dull gray. Their ingenious application in this instance is such that this combination is effected. No one color is predominant, no one color is seen without the others, with the logical sequence that in the eye the process of mixture unconsciously takes place and the visual rays become neutralized. The result is a warm splendor without any disquieting effect.

From pier to pier of the rotunda extends a carved marble balcony, with a surrounding corridor. The walls of which are likewise of marble. In fine, the entire building is of marble save only the ceilings and panels of white plaster, either flat or in bas relief. Eventually all that is plaster will be concealed beneath the fresco, but at present the dome alone is complete in its decoration.

In the rear of the extrados are semicircular windows which give the effect of tympana. The panes are of comparatively small pieces of glass, leaded into a sort of maze pattern. Around the lower surface of the vault of the dome appears the inscription "Rara temporum felicitas ubi sentire quae velis et quae sentias dicere licet."

There are four rooms on the rotunda—on its long axis, the house and the senate; the library and the state room on its transverse axis. The senate chamber belongs to the ionic order of architecture. It is semicircular in shape; its walls are of white marble. Directly opposite the door is a balcony with rows of oak benches. Around the arch are the seals of the 13 original states, Rhode Island in the centre, supported by Massachusetts and Connecticut. These are at present in white plaster, awaiting the touch of the decorator.

The house is done with a square door. The library and state room are without pillars of any sort. Oak bookcases are built along the sides of the walls of the library, while above the seals of the leading principal establishments form an effective and appropriate frieze. At either end of the state room are monumental fireplaces of Pavonazzo marble. The walls are again of white. In front of the rotunda and extending to the right and to the left, a corridor runs the entire length of the building, with two grand staircases directly in the centre, leading from the main entrance, while smaller ones are at the extremities of the hall. All along the corridor doors of polished oak lead into offices and chambers of less importance.

MISSES' CLOAK.

[No. 593.]

Made of mixed green Kersey. This useful cloak is made more dressy with revers trimmed with fancy black fur.



Two yards of 52-inch goods will be required. Patterns in three sizes: 8, 10 and 12 years.

Accurate patterns of the designs illustrated forwarded at the uniform price of ten cents each. These patterns are reliable models of the newest and most popular styles now worn. Illustrations and full directions for cutting and making up accompany each pattern. There is a piece for every part of the garment to be made, [illegible] the different pieces in the [illegible] instructions so that any one [illegible] make a neat and perfect-fitting garment [illegible]. Order by number, and state size desired. Waist patterns come in the following sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. Skirt patterns come in the following sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist measure. [illegible] for children give age. [illegible] accurately given, the pattern will fit perfectly, requiring only the [illegible] in trying on [illegible] etc. All orders will be [illegible]. Ten cents (silver or stamps) [illegible] desired must be sent with order. [illegible] all communications to Pattern Department, Daily News Office.

SNAKE WITH TWO HEADS.

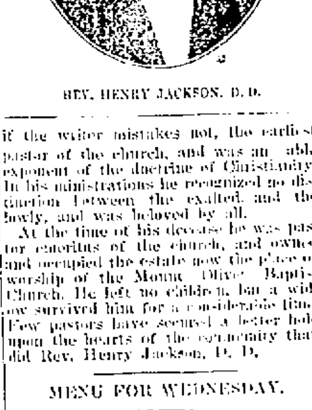
A snake with two heads is a recent acquisition to the Zoological Park in the Bronx, New York. It is only a little milk snake about 10 inches long. Both heads are greedy, and the keeper in charge is very much afraid that the freak will die, for it cannot eat. It drinks all right but when food is placed before it the two heads fall to fighting and try to bite each other. In other ways, however, the two heads show a commendable inclination to co-operate.

REV. DR. HENRY JACKSON.

For Many Years Pastor of the Central Baptist Church.

[An Old Resident.]

The accompanying picture will be recognized by many of the older citizens as of one who filled a prominent position in the Rhode Island pulpit and as the revered pastor of the Central Baptist Church for many years previous to his decease. This occurred suddenly, while on a railroad train in Providence, early in the sixties, and was caused by overexertion in reaching the train. He was,



REV. HENRY JACKSON, D. D.

if the writer mistakes not, the earliest pastor of the church, and was an able exponent of the doctrine of Christianity. In his ministrations he recognized no distinction between the exalted and the lowly, and was beloved by all.

At the time of his decease he was pastor emeritus of the church, and owned and occupied the estate now the place of worship of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church. He left no children, but a widow survived him for a considerable time. Few pastors have secured a better hold upon the hearts of the community than did Rev. Henry Jackson, D. D.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.
Sliced Oranges and Bananas.
Pork Chops.
Baked Apples. Creamed Potatoes.
Entire Wheat Griddlecakes.
Breakfast Tea.

Dinner.
Tomato Bisque.
Broiled Chicken.
Roast Chicken. Sage Dressing.
Potatoes Baked with Cheese.
Creamed Onions.
Cranberry Sauce. Squash.
Celery Mayonnaise.
Charlotte Russe.
Black Coffee.

Supper.
Washington Stew.
Mashed Potatoes. Tea Biscuits.
Mince Turnovers.
Cocoa.

Washington Stew. Procure two pounds of the thin part of breast of veal and cut it into neat pieces. Roll each piece in flour, pepper and salt, and arrange in an earthenware pot which has a lid to fit. Over the veal arrange a layer of sliced bacon, sweet herbs and a few shallots minced fine. Add sufficient water to cover and cook in a steady oven for two hours. Remove the pieces of meat and place on a hot dish, skim the gravy, place it in a stewpan, thicken with flour and butter and stir with a wooden spoon till perfectly boiling. Add a dessertspoonful of vinegar, a squeeze of lemon juice and pour over the meat. Serve at once with fried croutons of bread.

WOMEN WOOD PEDDLERS OF CHICAGO.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

One of the picturesque sights of certain sections of the city is that of women bearing bundles or baskets of wood on their heads. Sometimes the dimensions of the bundles exceed the stature of their purveyors. In that case it may be concluded that the bearer is toward home, where the material will be worked up, perhaps, into kindling. After certain days it may appear again in the street carefully bestowed in a basket and heaped high over the edges, two sticks being run up from the inside of the basket to support the [illegible] and the whole balanced on the head of an Italian woman.

The women who collect and peddle wood often help their children [illegible] in an attempt to wreck, since it does not always "come natural" for them to limit their pickings according to prescribed restrictions. They make short shrift, however, of clearing away such wreckage as is left to their mercies, and when there is a real splendid "haul" at wreckings before the assault of many rival bands almost like the mist. The carriage of such heavy burdens on the person is not an ideal method of transportation for this day and generation, but the erect posture, bold step and free movement of the wood peddlers as they pass off under their towering burdens is one of the most interesting and artistic sights which the streets afford, and the grace and strength of the figure thus attained may well be admired and coveted. The sight itself is one which will largely disappear with the wooden pavements and frame cottages which now survive from an earlier day and are gradually being sacrificed.

WHY POLITICIANS FEAR HIM.

They Think Roosevelt a Man of Notions and Iron-clad Opinions.

[William Allen White, in McClure's Magazine.]

To the politicians Roosevelt is a man of notions. They think as nascent reformers always have a set of ready-made iron-clad opinions. They fear he is going to put this ironclad job lot of economic and [illegible] views into policies. They fancy that these notions—opinions, views, convictions—or what not—are different from anything else on the earth, and so there are secret forebodings in the breasts of the faithful.

They are entirely unnecessary. Roosevelt has not the Prince-Albert and white-necktie intellect. The [illegible] patter than the average politician in Congress learns about the tariff, about the money question, about the so-called trusts, has never filled Roosevelt's head. What he has read and considered along economic lines has been the presentations and conclusions of careful men, whose names are unknown to most of the gentlemen who form policies and believe they are thinking profoundly in the national legislature.

Roosevelt will grind. Some people have expressed the fear that Roosevelt is dangerous in the Presidency because he will have to undertake tasks new to him, and for which he is not prepared. These doubtless miss one of the essential points of this unclassified man. He has always attacked problems about which he knows nothing beforehand, and has solved them. It was so in the police commission. It was so in the Navy Department. It was eminently so in the governorship of New York.

But in every crisis he has asked for help, has sought from first-class intellects their best wisdom, from experts in each line of knowledge their soberest advice, from practical men their soundest judgment. It is only when his mind was made up after a painstaking exhaustive study of the question that he has reached a conviction and followed it with unswerving fidelity.

This he is sure to do as President of the United States. He will ask advice from the best men in the country. He will form his opinions conscientiously. They may not always be the traditional opinions held by the politicians of the high caste, but he will hold to them and trust to the common sense of the people ultimately to back him up. Whether these opinions become laws immediately or during his official term is not essential to Roosevelt.

It is only essential to him that his theories shall be sound and worthy, and that by standing for them he may bring his countrymen to think seriously, honestly and nobly of public affairs. That is the moving principle, the mastering ambition of his life. The Presidency is but an incident—an important incident, because it gives him a scythe which cuts a wide swath; but, after all, only an incident.

Roosevelt brings to this high office an erudition ripened by a practical grapple with life; a political sagacity which has been at daily gymnastic exercise for 20 years in every manner of public contest. He is fit. His public virtue is as certain as his private virtue. He has no double standard of morals. The strong moral purpose which has moved him at all times, which has strengthened him in other crises, now dominates his life.

He is on the threshold of his life work, so full of the high faith that if his feet stumble, as human feet are prone to do, no man may gainsay the purpose that guided them. During the three sad, dumb minutes following Roosevelt's repeated oath to the Presidential office, youth, which he has clung to so fondly, left him, and maturity came. And with it came the sympathy of the people moved by the pathos of youth's passing and the falling of a crushing weight of duty.

But youth left her good cheer with him and all of her joy of life. He still retains that unconquerable soul of his; so that, come what may, good fortune or ill, he stands ready with a will to "take what he conceives to be God's part; to do his evident work, stand up for good and destroy evil, and co-operate with the whole scheme here."

VERDI AND MORELLI.

This year may be said to have been fatal to Italy, as she has lost, besides men of lesser importance, Verdi, Crispi and Morelli—her veteran composer, her most prominent statesman and her greatest painter. Verdi and Morelli were bound by the most tender friendship from their youth, and had a reciprocal admiration for each other's talent, Verdi saying, "I would give all my operas to have produced one of the Christs of Morelli," while the latter, with equal sincerity, said, "I would give all my pictures to have composed 'Il Trovatore.'"

Two good stories are told of Morelli which will bear repetition. An authoress of note was in Naples, and very much desired to know him, but could find no one to act as intermediary. So at last she took her courage in her hands and resolved to introduce herself, but not without qualms. As she approached she found the studio door open, one more cause of embarrassment, and, pushing a curtain to one side stood before the artist at work, who, looking at her absentmindedly, said, "These lines seem to be all right. What do you say?" and to her murmured response went on, "but the eyes of the nuns do not suit me. Pray sit down a moment; yours are just the thing." With inward delight the woman sat down and acted as model for an hour and a half, during which writer and artist talked as though they had been friends all their lives. At a certain point Morelli stopped abruptly, took off his glasses, peered at his handsome model, and said, "But excuse me, who are you?"

As all the world knows, Maestro Verdi hated public notice in his private hours, so that one day when returning from Posilippo in the company of his wife and Morelli, he was seriously annoyed when the people, recognizing him, began to cheer. "I want to drive myself home," he said hastily. "Morelli, just place yourself beside my wife," and, jumping out of his own carriage, he went on to the box of one near, thus, of course, escaping notice. Meanwhile, Signora Verdi and Morelli pursued their way, and as the latter wore a large hat just like that of Verdi, everywhere, "Viva Verdi!" "Viva il Maestro!"

The artist, embarrassed, returned the salutes, but every moment becoming more overcome, while his companion enjoyed the joke to the full. On arriving at the hotel they were met by Verdi, to whom his wife said: "You would have choked to see Morelli bowing and smiling to the crowd as you could never have done. He has made your reputation for amiability," at which the Maestro shouted, "I really had you there, I knew what would happen!"

CLOTHING.



Thanksgiving Day is drawing nigh and you will have much to be grateful for. Add a fine looking suit to your list of benefits. We make them.

EDWARD OTTO,
244 Thames Street.

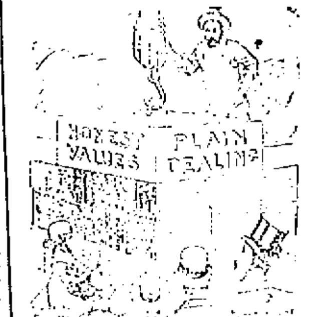
"Our Display"
this year of

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,

Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing establishment [illegible] effects.

NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND MEN'S OUTFITTER
208 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

COAL AND WOOD.



The Cornerstone

Of comfort and satisfaction is laid when we've put in your supply of

Pittston Coal.

A cheerful blaze is what you expect and a cheerful blaze is what you get from PITTSTON Coal, whether used in grate, range or furnace.

If your order hasn't been placed yet, see us; if it has, see others that we've supplied.

All other brands of favorite coal.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family

COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre.

Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

Pinniger & Manchester
341 Thames street. Perry Mill wharf.

CONFECTIONERY.

We are making our usual line of fall and winter candies.

Our Buttercups, Five-Cent Bars AND Molasses Candy

Are still taking the lead with all those wishing a piece of wholesome candy.

Ice Cream, Ices and Fresh Cakes, Plain and Fancy [illegible].

A very liberal discount given for entertainments.

Chas. F. Frasch,
170 THAMES STREET.

Competent Authority
On the Candy Question



Since the confectionery made and sold by Koschny is perfection in flavor, in purity, in variety, in uniformity of quality, no argument [illegible] is the standard of excellence. [illegible] Newport [illegible] a great [illegible] for the summer residents. About twenty-five years ago I introduced into Newport Marshmallows, which [illegible] all leading Confectionery establishments. They are always on hand at

Koschny's,
Practical and Artistic Confectioner,
232 Thames Street.
Branch, 16 Broadway.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

A RIDE TO HOUNDS.

Picturesque Elements of the Twentieth Century Fox Hunt.

It is the [illegible] to take nothing too seriously. One [illegible] the depths, as a swimmer takes a dive just to see if he [illegible] can actually "touch bottom." [illegible]

[illegible]

the riders going always to the left of [illegible] to avoid wire. The ceremony of a [illegible] hunt is as particular in its unwritten laws as any social gathering [illegible] It is customary to wear red coats in the field, the most effective costume being reserved for the master of the hounds.

I [illegible] the day I was in [illegible] previous to the first [illegible] of the Orange County Hunt [illegible] Mr. Griswold had worn [illegible] regalia up there.

Mr. J. H. Hardman, Mrs. H[illegible] Miss Hardman came up [illegible]

[illegible]

"The [illegible] have been [illegible] for hunting [illegible] Mr. Griswold [illegible] the hounds [illegible]

[illegible]

"Yes, the [illegible] said Mr. Griswold [illegible] the trees and things. In England [illegible]

[illegible] then the hounds, driven by their [illegible] of the hill and Mr. Griswold [illegible] by Mr. Lloyd Ross. The moment [illegible] they gathered about him. The red hunt [illegible] recognize their huntsman.

The horses [illegible] of Virginia and Kentucky [illegible] and are the finest hunters I have ever seen. [illegible] There are various social qualities in a horse that a woman must always give strength and spirit [illegible] of each other.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BEAVER.

[illegible]

The beaver [illegible] sort of portable [illegible] any kind of [illegible] 22 inches [illegible] A single [illegible]

[illegible]

SOME WORDS PER HOUR.

[illegible]

THE KING OF SPAIN.

Health of Alfonso XIII a Matter of First Importance to the State.

[London Daily Mail.]

Alfonso XIII is at first sight [illegible] thin, pale and of nervous [illegible] Some say he has [illegible] constitutional infirmity [illegible] that his appearance [illegible] he shares in common with [illegible] the House of Hapsburg. [illegible] maneuvers held at Carabanchel the young king remained seven [illegible] saddle without [illegible] symptom of fatigue, and [illegible] noticed that even a [illegible] could nothing to weaken [illegible] When the day's work was over [illegible] as animated as he was at the [illegible] This is excellent news for Spain [illegible] it goes, but it does not go [illegible] It is almost inevitable that [illegible] should have the seeds of [illegible] in his blood, and Madrid [illegible] the worst one in Europe [illegible] with a tendency to lung trouble. He is already handicapped by his royal position. An English lad at 15 years, whatever his position, would not be carrying half the load of knowledge borne by Alfonso XIII. He speaks English, French and German as well as Spanish, has had a careful [illegible] training, a [illegible] of history and is devoted to military matters. For a boy his knowledge of the elements of military science [illegible] attention.

A [illegible] free from all tendency to illness, might carry this load; [illegible] of the young king suggests the need for less strenuous effort. When next year [illegible] his office and be-



ALFONSO XIII, BOY KING OF SPAIN

[illegible] the nominal head of the state, [illegible] will be endure the additional [illegible] from the sentiment of sympathy [illegible] child who is out of much [illegible] so onerous as that of Spain [illegible] the question appeals to Spain [illegible] Pyrenees to Andalusia. The health [illegible] King and the consequent tranquility of the state are matters of the first [illegible] to the country.

A strong [illegible] can give the land the period [illegible] that will enable it to develop [illegible] resources and occupation for [illegible] population outside the [illegible] of official [illegible] Carlism, and [illegible] power to be reckoned [illegible] the picture is not pleasant. A [illegible] of a state, whose [illegible] world [illegible] if anything happened to [illegible] the Princess of the Asturias would [illegible] queen of Spain, and her husband [illegible] Bourbon, Prince of Asturia, [illegible] king consort. Against such [illegible] the old anarchic elements [illegible] up again. The possibility [illegible] to have brought Senor S[illegible] temporary opposition [illegible] when the question of [illegible] was first mooted.

When Alfonso XIII comes to his [illegible] entirely dependent [illegible] upon the advice and [illegible] of the people who have [illegible] hands today. They [illegible] Madrid [illegible] government [illegible] of the queen mother [illegible] the Duke of Tetuan [illegible] of the Red O'Donnell [illegible] statesman is [illegible] to a Conservative regime [illegible] the somewhat [illegible] of Senor Silvela [illegible] and will [illegible] compromise. [illegible] his best efforts at [illegible] queen regent, who has [illegible]

[illegible]

If the young king becomes a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] XIII, and the way in which [illegible] I was at pains to discover [illegible] the young king's character [illegible] during a recent visit [illegible] Spain. I sought for details [illegible] from varied sources, and to [illegible]

ceived some information without being able to obtain permission to publish it. The sum of what I heard presents Alfonso XIII in the light of a high-spirited proud boy, who has been trained to a proper appreciation of the difficulties lying before him, but is inclined to minimize them because he retains something of the old belief in the divine right of kings. Certain attempts have been made to reconcile some of the discontented elements of Spain to the Alfonsist party, and the king has been of necessity a prominent party in the movements. They have not been successful; the irreconcilables remained obdurate, but the young ruler carried himself bravely through some unpleasant experiences, and recalled the bearing of his father, who had similar difficulties to face. Down to the present Spain has not seen much of her king, and Madrid has not been favorably disposed to him because of his absence from the bull ring, fortunately being an institution to which Queen Christina will make no concessions. He has been to the Plaza de Toros now, and his subjects are better pleased, but it is unlikely that he will develop into a patron of the national amusement.

Some people in Madrid declare that Alfonso XIII is an Ultramontanist, and in the grip of the Latin Church will tighten on Spain so soon as he is firmly established. They point to the Ceserimarriage and to the absence of any [illegible] hesitation, to the very friendly relations between the Vatican and the Spanish court, and to the known sympathy of the queen mother for the Church of Rome. This alleged tendency is a considerable factor in strengthening the Republican party, and I was assured in Madrid that on matters he deemed his own the king would yield to no advice, however exigent. If the army is friendly, Alfonso can go far, and the powerful generals are already delighted with the way in which their royal master devotes himself to the study of military affairs.

BICYCLES IN WAR.

[London Chronicle]

General Sir Redvers Buller has issued his report on volunteers trained in Aldershot this summer, and he has included with it the report on the cyclists' exercises carried out at the same time by Major General C. W. H. Douglas. It will be noticed that the two generals do not agree as to the value of cyclists in war-fare.

After pointing out that the transport [illegible] was not, generally speaking, suitable, and the importance of fixing some sort of standard and letting the volunteers know what is required, General Buller refers to the work of the cyclists, and says: "I was in close touch with Major General Douglas throughout the exercises, and I may say that I entirely indorse his report, with this one exception—I look upon the cycle as the worst and most cumbrous means of transport for soldiers that I have ever [illegible], and I cannot help thinking that the advantages that could be obtained from a cycle corps could be better obtained from the same corps if provided with a better means of transport. Cycling, at any rate, is quite certain [illegible]. If the employment of a large corps of cyclists is contemplated, some steps should be taken to insure that all the men are provided with suitable machines. I would suggest that volunteer cyclists should be permitted to obtain bicycles or parts from government stores at contract rates, so that all machines in use should be of uniform pattern. At the conclusion of the exercises 12 corps sent in claims for damage done to their cycles, ranging from £1 per machine downward. The average was 2s. 11d., and, therefore, I made a grant of 3s. a head from the funds at my disposal, a total sum of £302 18s."

Major General Douglas, in his report on the work of the cyclists, says that the object of them was primarily to ascertain whether it was possible to employ with advantage cyclist troops in large bodies in this country, and if so how these bodies should be organized and maneuvered. After giving a detail of the work performed, Major General Douglas says recovering cycles in action proved satisfactory, but he considered that cyclists moving along roads in close country would be practically at the mercy of forces carefully ambushed, and great confusion would arise before the column could reverse and retire. At night the confusion would be greater in case of an ambush, or even an alarm, would create the greatest disorder. In conclusion he says: "Judging from results, I am inclined to think that with training it is possible to employ with advantage cyclist troops in large bodies in this country. The experiments have been exhaustive, especially as the roads and weather were most favorable, nor did time permit to thoroughly test what would become of the cyclists when a man assumed the role of infantry to fight, or whether cycles would be a handicap to infantry in case of sudden emergency. I am of opinion, however, that the results have been so far satisfactory, and that more extensive operations with opposing forces, starting at a considerable distance apart, are worth a trial. I think it must be recognized that in large offensive operations the cycle could be considered as having done its work when it has conveyed the infantry to the most advantageous position from which to deliver his attack, and that we must be prepared on certain occasions, or even ready to run the risk of losing the machines, or, at all events, to abandon them until they can be recovered."

ELEMENTS OF PROGRESS.

[New York Sun Standard]

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican makes the good point that criticism of existing institutions [illegible] not do, but that constructive ideas [illegible] Nothing is more true [illegible] does not progress on [illegible] on ideas. Nevertheless, [illegible] his way performs a [illegible] work which cannot [illegible] He clears the way [illegible] constructive ideas and [illegible] man who follows with [illegible] those constructive [illegible]

Progress is, in some degree, [illegible] three varieties of [illegible] first, shows the [illegible] order. He is [illegible] the second, who desires [illegible] his turn comes the [illegible] these remedies [illegible] rule, no man is capable [illegible] though each one of [illegible] progress. And while [illegible] other two, there is [illegible] candid student [illegible] good work alone.

[illegible] whose function is [illegible] having [illegible] the way for the [illegible] and the work has finally [illegible] the factors of [illegible] useful and necessary, but [illegible] in one man.

OLD MAGAZINES.

Scheme Suggested to Preserve the Readable Articles.

[Washington Star]

"What do you do with your old magazines?" This was the query which I heard one woman propound to another in a suburban car. They had been discussing servants and babies and house-cleaning and the accumulation of stuff that was too good to throw away, etc., and the woman who had asked the question went on to say that the magazines piled up in the house because she was too busy to read this or that article, or some one would borrow a number and forget to return it, or the baby would tear out a page, and thus prevent getting the full volume bound without hunting up a new number, and went on reciting all the woes that beset the reader and the keeper of magazines, and which is so familiar to every one. This was a subject that interested me and had also been my pet puzzle, and I confess that I leaned forward to hear the answer.

"Well! just now I am storing mine away to keep until I can treat them as a clever woman friend of mine has done. She says she does dislike bound volumes of magazines, no matter how good, as they take up an enormous amount of room on her library shelves, one never knows just where the certain article that one wants can be found and that there are dozens of articles in every bound volume that do not appeal at all to her, but take up room just the same that might be devoted to something that she does like.

"When the magazines have been read by all the family, and are superseded on the library table by the next month's issue, she takes the wire out that holds them together and separates them into various subjects. She has large envelopes of heavy Manila paper suitably marked and puts the various articles into them until she has leisure to look them over, arrange them and have them bound. For instance, one envelope is marked 'Art,' another 'Stage,' another 'Fiction' and so on, ad infinitum, to cover all the subjects she cares to keep. When she has a sufficient number of such articles upon any one subject—say about 1,000 pages—she numbers the pages anew with her pen, makes an alphabetical index of subjects, supplementing it with an alphabetical index of authors, puts the index in front of her completed volume, sends it to a local bookbinder and there you are."

"All of this sounds very easy and pleasant, but what does she do with, for instance, an article on 'The Drama' on one side of the page and 'Art' on the other?"

"In such cases, as she writes a very fluent, small round hand, as easy to read as print, she copies one side of the page, or, being an expert typewriter, copies it in that way, being careful always to save the illustration should there be one. Of course, the book is not [illegible] just as neat as a 'regular' bound volume of the magazine would [illegible], but there is something enticing and attractive about the different looking [illegible] and one finds it impossible to [illegible] the fine articles just to see if [illegible] worth copying, and these volumes [illegible] make books of reference. She [illegible] the whole series 'Driftwood,' and [illegible] such subtitles as 'Arts and Artists,' 'Plays and Players,' 'Woman,' 'Fiction,' 'Articles,' 'Childhood,' 'Authors and Their Works,' 'The Antiquity,' 'Travel,' 'Napoleon,' etc., and by the way, the 'Napoleon' contains not only 'Sloan's Life of Napoleon,' but articles about the King of Rome, Napoleon III, Eugenie, the defunct Prince Imperial, and other members of the Bonaparte family.

"She [illegible] the magazines contain the best [illegible] thought and literature, and [illegible] should be preserved; but that some system, some discrimination must be employed to make such literature available for instant use. She does not [illegible] that her system is perfect, but it is the most convenient that she has [illegible], and she points with pride to [illegible] unique row of volumes [illegible]. 'There is not another [illegible] like this. Others may [illegible], but unless it should [illegible] article by article it could never [illegible] and they are not at least original [illegible]

"[illegible] recognize the value of her work [illegible] the volumes frequently [illegible] a school girl came in with [illegible] we have to write something [illegible] a certain artist, and several [illegible] there was a magazine article [illegible] but I do not know in what [illegible] or in what year.' The volumes of 'Arts and Artists' are taken down, [illegible] alphabetical index consulted, and in [illegible] two minutes it is known whether [illegible] friend has the article, and if she has [illegible] can be turned to at once and there [illegible] no loss of time. She says also that [illegible] this way she can keep articles that [illegible] from any magazine without having [illegible] keep six months of stuff that she [illegible] not want at all.

"She [illegible] interested several of her friends [illegible] have special hobbies in her scheme, [illegible] is delighted to her because she [illegible] pass articles on to them which [illegible] particularly interest her, but which [illegible] would break her heart to drop into the waste basket because of their [illegible] value.

"Like [illegible] good healthy Americans, she is fond of short stories and revels in her volumes of fiction containing hundreds of stories, short and long, to suit all [illegible] and selected because of their special interest and value to her."

"But this must take an enormous amount of time [illegible] work and [illegible]"

"Certainly, but my friend, who is as [illegible] as I know, claims that it is one of her greatest pleasures and [illegible] that it is a liberal education [illegible] could come in no other way [illegible] satisfies in some degree that desire [illegible] to create something that she [illegible] neither talent nor genius to write [illegible] she can do this, which is in [illegible] way a product of her own [illegible] and taste, although in a very [illegible]

"Her children are immensely proud of [illegible] work, and when showing off some [illegible] the gems of the library never fail to [illegible] 'Have you seen mother's magazines?'

"These same books have been [illegible] schools and colleges [illegible] from hand to hand and [illegible] for their availability as works of reference."

"Does she confine herself to any particular magazines?"

"No, they are a family of readers and [illegible] to have most of the magazines of [illegible] published. She is a good American, but not a bigot [illegible] and claims [illegible] English magazines compare [illegible] favorably with ours, and [illegible] English short story [illegible] to make the angels weep [illegible] the angels [illegible] French, German [illegible] indeed, any foreign language [illegible] taken. She smilingly [illegible] enough of a linguist to [illegible] and credits [illegible] the same shortcoming. I will [illegible] her and you [illegible]

[illegible] electric button was pressed [illegible] two women alighted from the car [illegible] I was [illegible] destination, but cheerfully paid [illegible] because of the information [illegible] what I do with my magazines and the resolve big within me to go and do likewise.

LIVERY STABLES.

Hayward's Stables,
Tew's Court

Office: corner Downing Street and Bellevue Avenue

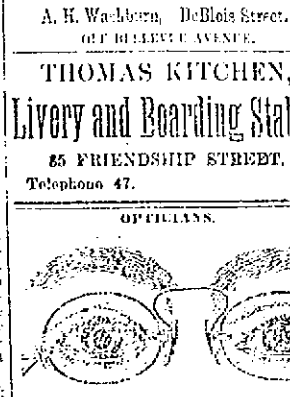
CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

Livery, Boarding and Sale Stable.

A. H. Washburn, DeBlois Street, OFF BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THOMAS KITCHEN,
Livery and Boarding Stable,
85 FRIENDSHIP STREET.
Telephone 47.

OPTICIANS.



The Difference

Between [illegible] well and living poorly is very small if you buy right. The fellow who knows it all is [illegible] the people who are seeking real ideas are willing to learn. We invite you to call on us and be advised how [illegible] to buy Spectacles. There's only one glass that will fit your eye properly and if you don't get that one glass, your eye is liable to be injured. You may see through it all right [illegible], but it was never intended for your eye.

We fit each eye with the proper lens and at the proper price.

LET US EXAMINE YOUR EYES. ITS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians
102 THAMES STREET.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice of Applications —FOR— Liquor Licenses.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Newport, held Friday, Nov. 1, 1901, the following named persons and firms made application for liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of the city, namely:

FIRST CLASS.

Padgett, P. H., [illegible] and [illegible] Thames street.
Pendleton & Co., [illegible] Kinsley's wharf.
Garrison, [illegible] 19 to 25 Washington square.
Horan, P. H., 241 Thames street.
Martin, John [illegible] Thames street.
Sayer Bros., 283 Thames street.
Sheehan, D. [illegible] 15 to 20 Kinsley's wharf.
Voigt, Ernst, [illegible] Thames street.

SECOND CLASS.

Alexander, [illegible], 22 State street.
Atwater, John C., [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible], [illegible] Thames street.
Buchanan, [illegible], 72 William street.
Brennan, John, 31 High road.
[illegible], 541 Thames street.
[illegible], Patrick H., 1 West Broadway.
Brown, George, 88 Long wharf.
[illegible], [illegible] Thames street.
Bryer, [illegible] 26 and 27 Broadway.
[illegible], 25 West Broadway.
[illegible], [illegible] Spring street.
[illegible], 111 Long wharf.
[illegible], James, 8 Kinsley's wharf.
[illegible], James A., [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible], Patrick H., 13 Long wharf.
[illegible], John H., 31 Long wharf.
[illegible], Patrick, 42 Burnside avenue.
[illegible], David W., 37 West Broadway.
[illegible], Joseph T., [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] & Co., [illegible] Kinsley's wharf.
[illegible], William M., [illegible] Long street.
[illegible], John J., 26 West Broadway.
[illegible], 18 and 19 West Broadway.
[illegible], John H., 157 Spring street.
[illegible] & Horgan, 111 Thames street.
[illegible], Albert G., [illegible] Bridge street.
[illegible], Richard H., 2 West Broadway.
[illegible], George F., [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible], William H., [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible], Martin, [illegible] West Broadway.
[illegible], George F., [illegible] Franklin street.
[illegible], Patrick H., 7 West Broadway.
[illegible], Patrick H., 38 West Broadway.
[illegible], James N., 115 Long wharf.
[illegible], William, 26 Prospect Hill street.
[illegible], John, [illegible] Franklin street.
[illegible], Michael H., 331 Thames street.
[illegible]
[illegible], John H., Thames street.
[illegible], George J., 27 Long wharf.
[illegible], [illegible] Prospect Hill street.
[illegible]
[illegible], Michael, [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible]
[illegible] Washington square.
[illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible], 17 [illegible] road.
[illegible] William street.
[illegible] Long wharf.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Long wharf.
[illegible] Washington square.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Market square.
[illegible] & Co., [illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] road.
[illegible], W., 116 Levin street.
[illegible], H., 119 and 121 Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Washington square.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Long wharf.
[illegible] Long wharf.
[illegible] street.
[illegible] West Broadway.
[illegible] avenue.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] West Marlborough street.
[illegible] Thames street.
[illegible] Thames street.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in [illegible] City Hall Building, Friday, Nov. [illegible], at 8 P. M., when any [illegible] will [illegible] applications. All [illegible] must [illegible]

[illegible] of the Police Commissioners.

GEO. H. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

THE TRADES.

A. E. BURLAND & CO.,
Electrical Contractors,
200 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Electric, Bell and Light Repairs.
Telephone 135. [illegible]

Michael Kirby,
Contractor and Builder
Cor. HOMER and GARFIELD St.
ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS [illegible] PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, [illegible] OR ANYTHING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALEXANDER NICOL,
Carpenter and Builder.
Estimates given on all kinds of [illegible] general [illegible]
INLAID FLOORS A SPECIALTY.
Residence & Shop, 25 Newport Av.
Telephone 479-2.

ALEX. J. FLUDDER,
MASON WORK
In all its branches.
Draining & Plumbing Work a Specialty.
DEALER IN FIRST QUALITY AKRON [illegible] AND SEWER.
GREASE TRAPS, CHIMNEY FLUE [illegible]
Extra Heavy Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings, Iron Cistern Covers and Frames, Stable and Yard [illegible]
Telephone Connection [illegible]

W. H. COFFIN
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, opp. Postoffice.
RESIDENCE 18 BROADWAY.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

Goddard & Barlow,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers
Work done at reasonable rates. [illegible] and general [illegible]
REAR [illegible] THAMES STREET.

Morgan Brothers,
Contractors and Builders,
ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK LAYING, PLASTERING, [illegible] AND LOWEST PRICES.
6 DEAN AVENUE.
Telephone [illegible]

Friend & Maguire,
MASONS and CONTRACTORS.
Estimates furnished.
29 WALNUT STREET.
Telephone [illegible]

M. A. McCormick,
Carpenter and Builder,
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING [illegible] ATTENDED TO.
Office and Residence, 309 Spring St.
Telephone.

Smith Bosworth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.
WEST BROADWAY.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Contractor and Builder,
Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

TAYLOR & HOWARD
House Painters and Decorators,
11 WEAVER AVENUE.

FLAG STONE. J. B. COTTRELL,
Warner St., Opp. Island Cemetery.
Stone Posts, Coping and Flag Stone OF ANY VARIETY.

It is Surprising
HOW A LITTLE PAINT AND PUTTY WILL IMPROVE MATTERS.
Try HURLEY, Cross & Bridge [illegible]
Telephone [illegible]

Necessity Deodorizer and Disinfectant
Destroys all germs, microbes, etc., and preserves the health.
Price, with packings enough for one year, only $1.50.
LINCOLN HAMMETT
32 MILL STREET.

P. J. MURPHY,
Practical Plumber.
Office and Showrooms,
161 & 165 Spring Street.

The Oasis Cattery
OFFERS SEVERAL
Fine Thoroughbred Cats at Great Reduction in Price.
Only [illegible] and pure [illegible]
27 Rhode Island Avenue.

[illegible] In England only one dog [illegible]

UTILIZATION OF WASTE PRODUCTS.

The Expert Chemist Saves Manufacturers Millions of Dollars Annually.

The expert chemist is an important (factor in) the industrial world today, a (writer in) the New York Sun truthfully (says. He) can earn not only fame, but a handsome income, and he saves manufacturers many millions of dollars every year. ... nine out of 10 chemists ... routine, but the ... industrial chemistry, and ... himself to some progressive ... manufacturer, or ... his industrial ... and spends his time and ... devising schemes for the utilization (of) by-products. One does not talk ... of waste products now. So little ... that it does not deserve ... The Chicago joke that the ... utilize everything about ... save their squeals and are ... to make the squeals into ... has more point than most Chicago (jokes).

... by the great slaughter houses ... most familiar illustration of ... thrift in the utilization of (what) was formerly considered waste; ... the smaller abattoirs, while they ... attained the scientific perfection (of) the Chicago packing houses are ... characters. It was only a few (years ago) that the abattoir was usually (built) upon the bank of a stream, and all (the waste) was washed into the stream. In ... these neighbors were inconsiderate enough to protest against the practice ... cities invaded innumerable ... a howl of protest went up ... the abattoirs. It was necessary ... of the refuse in some fashion. ... were called in. Methods for ... the refuse and extracting all the ... were developed. The grease went (into the) manufacture of soap. The residue ... converted into fertilizer. After ... been made from the hoofs, the ... horns were used for buttons, ... candles, etc. The health of the ... and the income of the ... went up.

(The de)velopment of the tremendous ... dye industry is altogether due (to the) experiment with waste products. In the dry distillation of coal or ... gas, the gas passes through a (ser)ies of washers, which take out ... These impurities, in(clude) ammonia, carbolic acid, acetic ... various nitrogen compounds; ... were waste, but are now separ(ated and) used; in fact, nearly all the ... in the market is secured from (the) distillation of wood. Five per (cent of) the coal used in gas manufacture ... always regarded as waste ... contained substances useful in (the making) of dyes. Fully 10 per cent of ... of the coal tar is available ... purpose, and upon the basis of ... the enormous coal tar (indu)stry has grown. New plants ... put into many of the coke ... collect the coal tar liberated ... and it will not be long ... coke oven will be ... the past. Where coal is burned ... oven no coal tar can be col(lected) ... large profits are literally ... away; but by burning the coal ... retorts all the coal tar can be ... and used.

... industry, which chemists call ... of the modern chemical in(dustries) ... called for other chemical de(vices). It demands large quantities (of sulphur)ic acid, of soda, etc., and chemists ... sharpened their wits upon the ... of obtaining these products at a ... expense. Until recently the ... part of the sulphur used in this ... was imported from Sicily. Now, ... chemical processes, the sulphur ... with iron, gold, silver and zinc ... and burned to sulphur dioxide ... which almost all sulphuric acid ...

(In con)nection with mining development, ... has played an important part. ... mined with profit today that ... been practically worthless a ... ago. In the old mining days ... grade ore was profitable, and ... percentage of the gold content (of) the ore was freed. ... thrown aside held a considerable quantity of gold, but could not (be) ... by the ordinary processes, and ... piled mountain high and ... until chemists discovered ... was soluble in potassium cyanide ... by washing in a very weak ... potassium cyanide the tailing ... be profitably separated from ... The same process has led to ... of low-grade ores, running ... the ton, which could not be ... worked by the ordinary mining ...

... contained in lead has also ... and utilized. It was found by ... when the melted lead was ... zinc the silver formed an ... the zinc and floated to the ... When this mass was taken from ... and heated in a retort, the zinc, ... was freed, and left a de(posit so) rich in silver that it was easily ...

(The ap)plications of chemistry to mine(s) ... are legion, but it is in other ... of industry that practical ... is now making its strides. The ... Oil Company is a hardy ex(ponent of) the merits of industrial chemistry ... expert chemists constantly ... As for that matter, so have ... gas plants, coke plants, su(gar) ... starch factories, etc. The ... of the oil business was ... it is next to nothing. Of ... primary aim is the produc(tion of) ... crude oil contains, ... side, oils lighter than kero(sene) ... gasoline and naphtha, and ... other side, products much heavi(er than) kerosene, such as paraffin. At ... all these by-products were ... every one of them is util(ized) ... first distillation the lighter oils ... collected. Then the kero(sene is) distilled, leaving a product that ... over into hard paraffin and ... or vaseline. A heavy oil ... collecting of the paraffin is ... heating and fuel oil, much ... made into car and axle ... After all these processes a solid ... is left in the retorts, and ... to a considerable extent in ... sticks for electric light ... considers that ... a few ... every one of these products ... was absolute waste, one ... to some extent the place ... is taking in the industrial ...

... business is one of the in(dustries) ... which the chemist is busy ... and the results so far have ... satisfactory, although a much ... for the use of casein is ... The large creameries, hav(ing taken) ... their cream and butter, ... by great quantities of ... for which there was appar(ently no) use. Skim milk was a drug on ... and in many cases was ... into neighboring streams, ... stepped in and changed all ... milk is curdled with ... a product produced which is ... water. This casein has been ... paper sizing, kalsomining, etc. ... experiments have been ... in the manufacture of arti(cles) ... Moistened with water to a ... consistency, put under a hy(draulic press) ... and then washed in acid, ... a hard and insoluble substance, of which buttons and similar articles are made. Chemists say that the casein powder, which is like a fine tasteless flour, may be substituted for milk in ..., and has a great future in this ...

Chemistry applied to the sugar industry has been invaluable, and particularly in connection with the beet sugar manufacture has recently effected a wonderful saving. The waste in the making of beet sugar was at first enormous, because the molasses was absolute waste. It contains products from the beet roots which give it a very bitter taste, and is also rich in an alkali which spoils its flavor. So, although more than one-half of the weight of the molasses was sugar, it was unavailable except for fermentation and alcohol. Experiment proved that dry lime, mixed with the molasses, combined with the sugar, formed a product insoluble in water. Washing the molasses would then separate this product from all the other elements. The lime and sugar product being treated with carbonic acid, the lime combined with the carbon, forming an insoluble product, and leaving the sugar free to be easily separated. By this process today 90 per cent of the sugar is recovered from beet molasses, and there is practically no molasses in the beet sugar factories. In the manufacture of cane sugar the molasses is about as valuable as the amount of sugar contained in it would be, so there is no use for the process adopted in beet sugar making; but there is less weight of sugar in the molasses than there was formerly. This fact, and the fact that the molasses is now made in vacuum pans and cannot be burned or thickened as it was in the old-fashioned open pans, accounts for the fact that there is no more black molasses, and no more black gingerbread such as mother used to make.

The glucose manufacturers have called in chemists, and found a new source of profit. The corn grain has, in addition to its starch product, a tiny germ in which lies its life principle. This germ was formerly crushed with the starch and then separated and thrown aside as waste. Very lately it has been shown that this germ is rich in oil which can be utilized. The germ is now separated from the starch and crushed. The oil gathered finds a ready market, and within the last five years millions of dollars' worth of this oil has been exported to Europe, where all corn products are in great demand. After the oil is taken from the germ the gluten left in the cake is used for varnish, and the residue is used for cattle food.

The corn stalk also is ground and used for cattle food, but first the pith of the stalk is extracted and used for the lining of vessels, the theory being that if a fissure occurs in the framework of the vessel the pith lining, becoming wet, will swell and to some extent close the fissure.

The cottonseed oil industry has eliminated its waste almost entirely, although 20 years ago every part of the cottonseed except the oil was waste product. In the cottonseed oil factory, now, the seed is collected after coming through the cotton gin, and is first stripped of its lint, which is used in the manufacture of certain kinds of paper, felts, etc. Next the shell of the seed is removed and either ground for cattle food or used for fuel. In the latter case the ashes are collected for potash. The kernel of the seed is ground and pressed to extract the oil, and the residue is used for cattle food. The oil in process of refining gives off a waste which enters into soap making and the making of oleomargarine.

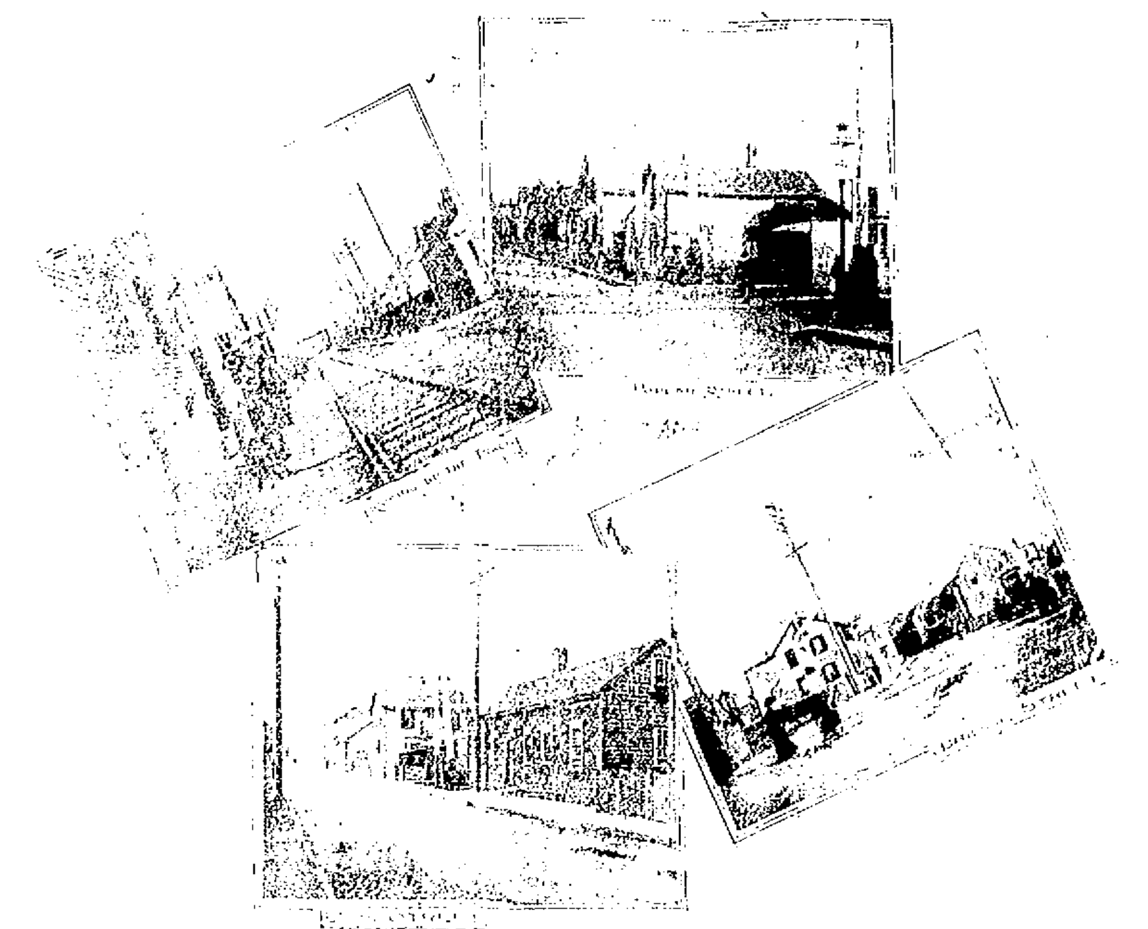
Glycerine, used in such great quantities at present, was for years a waste product. All waste from fatty oils contains compounds of an acid with glycerine. The acid will combine with an alkali, leaving the glycerine in a watery solution, from which it is collected by evaporation and distillation. Immense quantities of this reclaimed waste product are used in the making of explosives.

When steel is melted in a Bessemer converter the phosphorus, which used to be a nuisance, is separated from the steel by the introduction of lime, with which the phosphorus combines readily. This phosphorus is then used as a fertilizer.

The slag from iron furnaces is converted into cement. The tin is taken from old tin cans by chemical process and is used over and over again.

Even the acids used for chemical purposes are not allowed to outlive their usefulness with the accomplishment of their purpose. The Standard Oil Company formerly wasted great quantities of sulphuric acid after it had been used to remove the impurities from the oil. The acid was drained off into the river. Now it is used in a fertilizer particularly adapted to soil where phosphate rock must be dissolved. Then again in certain great galvanizing works the iron was cleaned with sulphuric acid, which was then run into the nearest river. This method of disposing of the waste was forbidden, and chemists were consulted. The solution was made stronger so that it could be clarified and used repeatedly. Finally, when it could no longer be used for washing, it was evaporated and the sulphate of iron extracted from it. This by-product proved so valuable that it is now the chief product of the works.

The list might be protracted indefinitely, and there seems to be in the industrial world today no product so utterly worthless that it may not find profitable incarnation in some form or other.



GRADE CROSSINGS PROPOSED TO BE ABOLISHED.

GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION.

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.

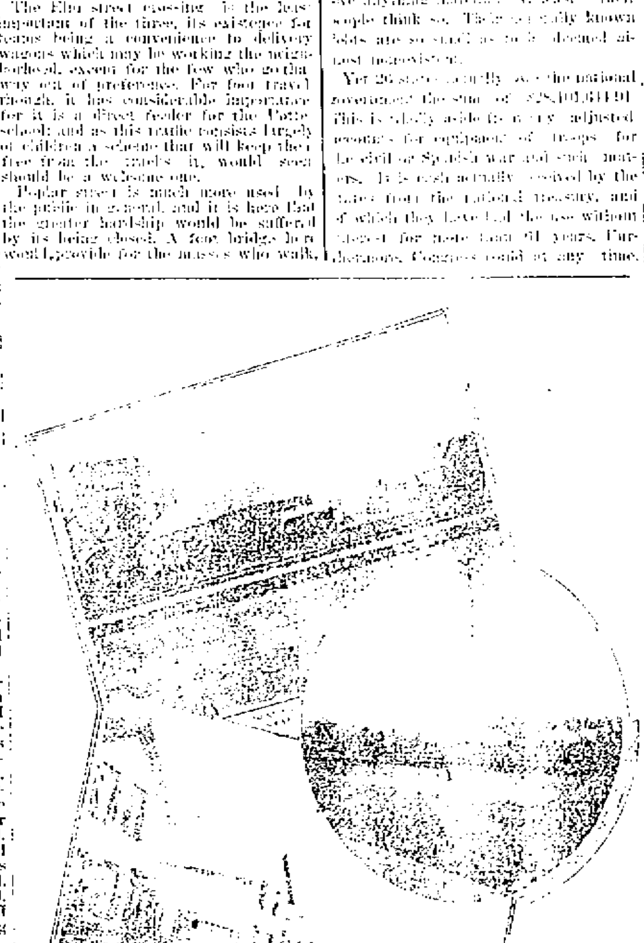
not be difficult, for it would seem as if the greater percentage of the travel which now crosses the tracks there would be equally if not better served by the bridge. All the traffic between the Point and the business section of the city it would seem would be more directly served, whether by team or on foot; to the other wagon traffic the distance would be little increased, and it hardly seems as if those who are not fortunate enough to have horses and carriages would be inconvenienced if they adhere to the strict confines of the crossing. Yet it is a well known fact that the pedestrians of that locality are strongly inclined to short cuts, despite the dangers and the various efforts which the company has made from time to time to discourage them. One of these short cuts is to Marsh street, and here the bridge will come directly into play.

The Elm street crossing is the least important of the three, its existence for teams being a convenience to delivery wagons which may be working the neighborhood, except for the few who go that way out of preference. For foot travel though, it has considerable importance for it is a direct feeder for the Potter school; and as this traffic consists largely of children a scheme that will keep them free from the tracks, it would seem should be a welcome one.

Poplar street is much more used by the public in general, and it is here that the greater hardship would be suffered by its being closed. A foot bridge here would provide for the masses who walk, but the cyclists would have to seek one or the other of the larger bridges. Just to what extent this travel would be inconvenienced it is difficult to say, for it is not improbable that much that now goes that way would be as well served by the Walnut street ... or the proposed bridge. A way has recently been cut through from Poplar street to Walnut street, just east of the ..., which would serve as a ... if the crossing were closed, while on the other side Third street is quite handy.

At present there is ... of foot travel along the tracks ... from Poplar street and above, to ... street, and were there crossings ... people would be expected to keep on the public ways, that offer greater safety than do railway tracks. This section has long been a playground for children and ... treated generally as ... city streets, which was ... excuse ... as ... between Poplar and Elm ... but since that has fallen into disuse, beyond ... there seems to be ... need for the passing back and forth of people who by so doing have ... injury.

Probably the greatest injury which would be wrought by the closing of these ways would fall upon those who own property adjacent to the tracks, for it would practically place them at the ends of the course; yet even this would not be so bad as if no provisions were to be made for through foot traffic.



ON THE LINE OF THE SUGGESTED NEW STREET.

STATE DEBTS TO THE NATION.

[Chicago Record and ...]

Few states of the American Union have any considerable debts. State bonds are seldom sold on the exchanges. The latest manuals of public finance generally ignore the subject of state debts.

To obtain information on this subject the searcher is compelled to go back to the census of 1880 or to apply to the rare antiquities. Many of the latter would tell him that the state had no debt. ... only a few ... With the exception of some ... Southern states, which have ... debts from the days of ... few states owe anything national. At least their people think so. Their generally known debts are so small as to be deemed almost nonexistent.

Yet 26 states actually owe the national government the sum of $28,101,644.91. This is wholly aside from any adjusted accounts for equipment of troops for the civil or Spanish war and such matters. It is cash actually received by the states from the national treasury, and of which they have had the use without interest for more than 61 years. Furthermore, Congress could at any time, and probably the Secretary of the Treasury could without action by Congress, call upon the states for the money.

All the original states and the first thirteen ... admitted to the Union ... sums varying from $286,751.81 ... of Michigan, up to $4,014,520.71, in the case of New York. How ... came to exist is told by ... Bourne of this city, in the ..., and is one of the most curious ... in the annals of the United States.

In 1836 the United States owed practically nothing, and had more money in the treasury than it had use for. In those days it was ... unconstitutional to expend the ... for internal improvements. Even if Congress should have passed ... river and harbor bill, for ..., President Jackson would ... have vetoed it. So the wise men of ... upon the method of ... the ... with the ... demand by the Secretary of the Treasury. A law was enacted ... the money in the national treasury January 1, 1837, in excess of $5,000,000 should be deposited with the states in that year in quarterly instalments. All the states then existing accepted the money, and gave receipts binding them to return it on demand.

Under this act the states should have received $37,468,859.97. But the panic of 1837 came. The national revenues declined, and the national treasury was unable to pay the fourth instalment. Congress met in special session September 4, and October 2 passed an act postponing the payment of the fourth instalment until January 1, 1839, and providing that the three already paid should remain on deposit with the states until Congress should otherwise direct. The legality of this proviso is very doubtful, but so the matter has remained until this day.

Most of the states promptly spent the money so received. Maine distributed her $955,838.25 among her people. There is still living an old woman who remembers receiving $2.50 as her share. On her first trip to Boston she spent it for a pair of kid gloves.

Vermont dealt with her $892,115.15 in the prudent manner traditionally associated with her people. She divided it among the towns as a permanent school fund, to be kept invested, and only the income to be used. Vermont still has her State fund, and is probably the only one of the states which could return this deposit upon a few days' notice should the nation demand it. The nation is not likely ever to demand it, but still, it might, and it behooves the people of the states concerned to remember that this debt exists.

NO PEACE FOR CHINA.

[Shanghai Mercury.]

The Universal Gazette claims that missionary troubles are bound to break out afresh. The Boxer uprising was due to long and growing enmity between the converts and people. The result was that 30,000 or 40,000 Christians fell, the allies came to Pekin to quell the disorder, build the burned churches, build monuments over the graves of the murdered missionaries and punish the officials and gentry who abetted the Boxers.

Some say that after such a punishment there will be no more troubles, and foreigners preaching in China may sleep on a lofty pillow without anxiety. The editor is of a different mind and replies: "If things are not differently managed it will not be many years before a calamity a thousand-fold worse than the Boxers will again overwhelm the churches, and why? Because there has arisen a vicious distinction between convert subjects and ordinary subjects which has even found its way into public despatches. The convert subjects, it is said, must be protected. Those who are not converts hear the words with a suspicion that they are not to be protected. At any rate, that the convert subjects are to reap benefits peculiarly their own.

The officials make a big mistake when they lay the blame on the missionaries for siding with their converts. For if China could but only hold the scales of justice evenly and love her people, all this appealing for protection to outsiders would as a matter of course cease. If our own officials were known to be honest, where would be the necessity of outside interference? There would be no encroachment on their authority if the officials understood the limits of their power and the need of promptitude in settling cases."

A recent paper told of Jung Lu's friend's enemy, failing to get justice for the attack made upon his shop and assistants by his (Jung Lu's) henchman resolving to enter the church, whereupon even Jung Lu took fright. Now, even if this report is untrue it shows the general opinion that even the highest in the land fear the church.

Another instance in point comes from Kuei Anhsien, in Chekiang. An old woman lost her child and applied to a fortune teller for help. She told her to go south and she would find it. She went south and lo, she came to a church, where she inquired after the child. The church people said they had not seen it. Shortly after the woman found the child on the north, and, thinking it would please the church people, informed them of the fact. They, however, were angry, suspecting the woman of a design to stir up a riot, and had her sent to the yamen. The official gave her 500 blows, which was entirely beyond the intention of the church people, who merely wished to caution the woman. Herein the official showed his flattery of the foreigners.

Another case comes from Sungkiang of this province. A scholar had rented a house to a man who after a while would neither pay the rent nor vacate the premises. The scholar entered a suit against the tenant, but the official would not attend to the case at all. The wily scholar was not to be non-suited in that fashion. He handed in a second petition in which he adopted the style of "church people," and the official opened his eyes and did him justice forthwith. The official then asked him which he belonged to—the Protestants or the Catholics. He replied: "To neither, I am a Confucianist." "And why, then, did you write that title, 'church people'?" "Because I knew that without that magic name I would not get justice."

TURNING BACK OUR CLOCK.

Can the Philippines be Well Governed from Washington?

To the Editor of the Daily News:

The future of the Philippines holds a place in the monthly magazines for November, as it probably will for many a month and possibly many a year to come.

The North American Review has a paper, entitled "Conquered Territory and the Constitution," by Hannis Taylor, who was minister at Madrid under Cleveland, and is described by the editor as "recognized throughout the world as one of the most eminent living authorities on constitutional history and constitutional law." He plainly belongs, if one can draw an inference from his paper, to the school recognized as "imperialists." He declares that the recent decision by the Supreme Court that Porto Rico, between ratification of the treaty and the Foraker law, was a domestic and not a foreign island, in respect to the Dingley tariff, "can hardly be permanent," so confident is he that the Spanish treaty did not make the island domestic, and that no power less than a federal statute can.

He heartily endorses, however, the decision in the Downes case, upholding the Foraker law. He presents the novel idea that, since Congress now has, under that decision, almost unlimited and despotic power in managing the Philippine archipelago, Congress should look into the European plan for distributing Africa into "spheres of influence," and the plan for protectorates. Our "sphere of influence" in the Philippines having been secured by a treaty with Spain, that portion of the European plan need not be dwelt upon. Mr. Taylor, therefore, advises that Congress practically abandon attempts to rule and civilize the interior of the archipelago, beyond the range of the guns of our navy, excepting so far as to keep off foreign governments. In these three concluding sentences of his paper is the gist of his novel advice:

"As the entire group is safely within our 'sphere of influence,' our actual occupation should be limited to the coast cities, where the navy can be most effective, and where the problem of government can be reduced to the maintenance of a few municipal systems. In that way can be minimized the burden of maintaining in the interior a large army of occupation. In that way lives, treasure and the unnecessary effort to govern alien peoples, with customs and laws unlike our own, may be spared, without weakening in the slightest, as against the rest of the world, our title to a possession whose importance must increase with the growing greatness of the Pacific."

If that course shall be pursued by Congress, the next question will relate to the manner in which Congress will rule the "coast cities," and whether or not the ancient Spanish colonial system shall be in any way imitated. Mr. Taylor must, by his residence in Spain, be acquainted with that system. The references he makes to Jefferson and the Northwestern Ordinance of 1787 indicate that he does not favor giving representative institutions even to the Filipinos of the "coast cities," and perhaps his preferences are warranted by the present conditions of the native inhabitants. But then what kind of laws shall Congress make for them, or shall everything, as now, be left with President Roosevelt?

There is a wee bit of a fallacy in the premise of Mr. Taylor's argument, in regard to the Filipinos, that because Jefferson, in his proposition of 1784 (not 1787) for the government of the inhabitants of the lands ceded by some of the states, to the confederated states, required 5,000 free white males of full age to be dwelling in the territory, before they could elect representatives of their towns or counties, to make laws, therefore there need not now be representative institutions in the Philippines. The historical facts regarding the Northwestern Ordinance are ever interesting.

Jefferson was not the author of the Ordinance adopted in 1787 by the Congress of the confederation. His scheme was unlike that which was accepted by that Congress, and in 1789 was continued in full affect by the Congress sitting under the constitution. Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, with Carrington and Lee of Virginia, reported it. Its outlines are now believed to have been drawn by Manasseh Cutler of Massachusetts, based on the plan of General Putnam of the same state, after a joint-stock company had been formed to purchase lands on the Ohio river. The company proposed to the Congress of the confederation that the settlers be governed "as Congress shall deem proper," and the result was the famous Ordinance of 1787, of which Daniel Webster said: "I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

The federal constitution, coming so soon after the Ordinance, has observed its marvelous political wisdom. The Ordinance is a document nearly as long as the Articles of Confederation. Its provisions furnished the materials used in the first eight amendments of the federal constitution, known as the "Bill of Rights." It dedicated to free labor that vast area north of the Ohio river. It made one district of that vast area as large as the German empire and the Netherlands, and did, it is true, put the inhabitants under officials chosen by the Congress of the confederation until there were 5,000 free, white, male adults in the whole district. When there were that number, the man who had a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district could vote for representatives of his town, or county, in a General Assembly. That Ordinance was adopted and adapted by the Congress sitting under the constitution, and then the President appointed the territorial officers. But what aid does the Ordinance of 1787 afford Congress in governing the Philippines, wherein are not merely 5,000 but nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants?

T. 5.

Those who wish to see straight and think straight in political affairs must steadily keep it in mind that the glorious colonists, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, fought the war of rebellion, made the state governments, and then framed the federal constitution, had political ideals which they clearly expressed but could not then and immediately put in practice. The application of them, even now more or less incomplete, has been a slow process. During the last quarter of the eighteenth century "the consent of the governed" was given by property, and by wealth, and not by men having none. The taxed were represented in the government, but not the untaxed. Not till nearly half a century after 1776 did New York have manhood suffrage universal. Till 1820 our neighbor, Connecticut, was ruled by seven men, a majority of the Council. There was generally, in theory, a right to the free exercise of religion, but religious tests barred the way to office in nearly all the states, and property was generally a test of the elective franchise. Even now, a man must in some places have paid a poll tax before he can vote for those who are to represent him in town, city and state. But yet the rights of men, of the plain people, of those who have nothing to be directly taxed—but who are taxed, nevertheless, by the increased prices they pay for shelter, food and clothing—have been marching steadily onward to a realization of the ideals of the Declaration of Independence. Let us hope that "no steps backward" are to come out of ruling over our insular possessions!

Our fundamental law surely and plainly gives to Congress the right to rule as it pleases over the territories, if all the applicable restraints of the constitution (there is disagreement over the applicable restraints) are obeyed. If Congress shall obey all, it will empower the President to appoint, or be himself, a Spanish viceroy, or a Roman proconsul, in the Philippines. During the last half of the last century Congress has endeavored to give more and more self-government and home rule to the territories than was given up to 1850.

The serious and pertinent question, which Mr. Taylor seems, nevertheless, to contemplate with composure, is whether or not the Philippines can, from Washington, be fairly well governed without turning back the hands of our political clock.

W.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1901.

THE SOLDIER'S VIGOROUS CAREER.

[Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, in Success.]

The increase in the size of the army, and the new responsibilities which the United States has assumed in the Orient, are commensurate with the nation's advance. The soldier's career has always been recognized as one of the most honorable; yet, in America, many years of peace, with a military establishment insignificant in size, kept the uniform from occupying a prominent position in the minds of the people. The greater probabilities of active service due to the unsettled conditions in our new possessions indicate that there will be more changes in the service than formerly and greater opportunities for distinction. More than this, the reorganization law which has been passed by Congress adds considerably to the number of the higher places. It provides more officers in proportion to the number of regiments than were called for under the old organization.

Those following a military career are subjected to many privations and hardships, yet every true American is proud to be in the service of the enlightened people of the United States. I regard the young man who receives an appointment to West Point as very fortunate. The rigid discipline and the physical training make him a fine specimen of man both in mind and body. High ideals of honor and loyalty are planted in his bosom.

I believe that there is no manufactory of manhood in the world more effective in turning out a highly finished product than is West Point. But the raw material must be good, or it will not be received at the Military Academy. The boy who hopes to enter must be perfectly sound, physically, and free from all blemish; he must, moreover, be able to show that he has a good and well informed mind. He must have a thorough understanding of arithmetic, be able to read with intelligence, and write and spell with accuracy. The test in arithmetic is particularly severe and, unless the boy has a good mathematical mind, he will not be able to pass the entrance examinations, or will fail to hold his own with his class and will be dropped. He must also have considerable knowledge of the other common branches of an English education.

DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

All forms of bituminous pavements, whether manufactured from natural or artificial asphalt, are in fact artificial stone pavements. The industry started with the use of the natural rock asphalt from the mines in the Val de Travers, Canton Neufchatel, Switzerland. The mines were discovered in 1721, but it was in 1849 that its utility as a road covering was first noticed. The rock was then being mined for the purpose of extracting the bitumen contained in it for use in medicine and arts. It is a limestone found impregnated with bitumen, of which it yields, on analysis, from 8 to 14 per cent.

It was observed that pieces of rock which fell from the wagons were crushed by the weight of wheels, and under the combined influence of the traffic and heat of the sun a good road surface was produced. A macadam road of asphalt rock was then made, which gave very good results, and finally, in 1854 a portion of the Rue Bergere was laid in Paris of compressed asphalt on a concrete foundation. In 1858 a still larger sample was laid, and from that time it has been laid year by year in Paris. From Paris it extended to London, being laid on Threadneedle street in 1869, and Cheapside in 1870, and in successive years on other streets.

THE TRAPPIST MONKS.

Community of This Strange Religious Order Located Near Lonsdale.

[illegible]

One mile [illegible] of the "new village" of Lonsdale, [illegible] of the Pawtucket trolley line, [illegible] several hundred yards from the Blackstone roadside by [illegible] on the borders of the woods, under the brow of a hill, there is a community of Trappist monks. Little Clairvaux is the name of the settlement, which was moved here a year ago [illegible] from Tracadie, Nova Scotia. Originally, before [illegible] into Kentucky, it [illegible] at Pigeon Hill, Pa., in 1803, the oldest community of this strange order in the New World.

Whoever passes by the farm of Little Clairvaux will notice at a glance that there is something unusual about the place. He will not be able to tell at once what it is that gives it this look, and the Yankee nature is not used to [illegible] property of institutions [illegible] by the name of [illegible] takes in all the little things [illegible] with them. Signs are posted along the roadside, forbidding trespassing on the grounds, and the same kind of notice is put up at the entrance to the farm. This warning [illegible] visits naturally increases the interest in the place and brings many visitors, who could hardly spare the time if they received special invitation. Down [illegible] road about 100 yards stands a picturesque [illegible]. From its position on the crest of the hill it [illegible] is over the top of the other buildings about it. Its base is made of stones, which the monks have picked up in the rocky fields of the farm, and its red top and arms stand out strong above the grayish white of the rest of the settlement.

Out about the fields there are to mow the machines, wagons and carts resting away in the fall rains, but everywhere, in the language of the [illegible], things are picked up. The [illegible] look as if some neat housekeeper had swept up around the carefully tied-up stacks of bronze stalks. There are many more things the farmer sees about the place to wonder at before he catches sight of the cross on the top of the building over the brow of the hill, and finds something of another nature to wonder at. Then, in looking over the farm again, he is apt to spy away off in some remote place two or three strange-looking people picking up stones and throwing them into a cart drawn by oxen. The laborers wear costumes that look like brown bathrobes, [illegible] with [illegible]. They have all [illegible] their beards to grow long, and [illegible] over their shaved heads. Seldom through the stillness of the country the tones of the monastery bell are heard, and the spirit of the Middle Ages seems to have settled down over this part of Rhode Island.

After this, there is a strong desire on the part of the passerby to [illegible] more of the strange place and the people [illegible] that it is easily seen [illegible]. Curiosity takes him down the private road to the building over the top of the hill. He soon sees that he is in front of the cloister where the members of the community live. In the front yard are beds of flowers, cut through by curving paths of gravel. Before he reaches the door he will probably be met by one of the monks dressed exactly like those he saw at work in the fields. The [illegible] who greets him is the Guest Brother, the only one in the community except the Father Superior who is not vowed to silence. He gladly shows the visitors over the farm, and speaks to them of their work, but he will say but little of their religious life. Much has been written in magazines and newspapers about the Trappists, but no two stories have ever agreed. The [illegible] the world and it wishes no [illegible] between the two [illegible]. That is why so many [illegible] reports of the monks are published.

The Trappists have forsaken the world that they may be sure to win heaven. They are chiefly interested in their own salvation, and they believe that the world, with its vanities, false pleasures and temptations, is a hindrance to [illegible] progress which they wish to [illegible]. Thus they may the more easily [illegible] world's things and put their [illegible] altogether upon spiritual things, they do not talk to one another. If they allowed themselves to converse on all subjects, they might find themselves [illegible], which, however harmless in itself, would break in upon that [illegible] which is needed to create an [illegible] place of deep religious life.

[illegible] Little Clairvaux there are 16 [illegible]. They are divided into two [illegible] Brothers and Fathers. The Brothers do most of the manual labor, while the Fathers, the higher group of [illegible], spend much of their time in [illegible] spiritual [illegible]. The day of the settlement begins at 2 o'clock in the morning, when [illegible] story bell may be heard all over the countryside, although it is [illegible] community goes immediately [illegible], where masses are still [illegible]. [illegible] religious exercises are [illegible] 5:30. The Brothers, however, [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Until daylight they [illegible] at dawn, they go [illegible] and into the fields and [illegible] exception of some [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] well to any New [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] In the [illegible] they have [illegible] to waste things. They have [illegible] out in the fields [illegible] them first and for many days pass by with nothing to show for them [illegible] political discussions on barrels in the barn. There is nothing lost at Little Clairvaux, not even a rainy day. Then the Father Superior sets his community to work cleaning harnesses, sawing [illegible] chopping wood, a farm product which to these men from the wilds of Nova Scotia is astonishingly valuable [illegible] and to sorting out potatoes, apples or tomatoes. The community has just started making its brand of cheese. The process is a secret that has been kept in the Order for many years. [illegible] the monks took up the Rhode Island [illegible] and chicken. Milk and eggs are other important products of the farm.

While there are over 200 acres on the estate, there are not enough monks to grow as much produce as is desired. Outside help is hired for this reason. If they [illegible] could the Brothers and Fathers would like to have no one on the place but [illegible]. This is impossible at present, because it is hard to increase the size of the community. The United States is too much of the world to develop many monks. It is always trying to [illegible] the globe [illegible] around faster than the pace [illegible]. Now and then young men all go to one of the few communities of Trappists in this country and try the life. They have two years in which to find out if they have that avocation, as the monks express it. For a while they often appear to like the life. Perhaps it is a sort of vacation to them, away off from the noise of the world [illegible] and its ever increasing friction. After the newness of it has worn off, however, a change comes over the novices. The Fathers and Brothers notice that their minds are wandering from the books they are set to read or the prayers they are supposed to attend. If they cannot overcome this the life of a monk is not their calling, and they had far better go back to the world again. It is quite possible they may do well in business.

For those who are monks by nature that is the only kind of life to lead. They cannot see how any one can live on the top-story world, where people are forever trying to get more into the stomach than it can hold, more on the back than enough to keep it warm and more in the [illegible] than enough for peace of mind. Still, it may be that this kind of worldliness is a pleasure the monks will give the people out in that peculiar place, the world, all the benefit of the doubt, but the things of the spirit, with enough work out in God's open air to give them health and strength and a zest in living, are good enough for Trappists.

Some of them in decade after decade never leave their farm. The Guest Brother at Little Clairvaux joined the order when he was quite young, and all of the world he has ever seen was the little he could catch sight of from the few windows in coming from Tracadie to Lonsdale. The Fathers are priests, and they are distinguished from the Brothers by their white habits with [illegible] of black, and their smoothly shaven faces and unshaven heads. They may leave the farm, if any parish has need of their services, but as a rule they stay quietly at home with the Brothers, thinking of heaven and working their farm [illegible] as if some fairy [illegible] brush and a pot of suds.

SEEDS THAT REFUSE TO GROW.

Samples of the Complaints [illegible] by the Customers to the [illegible]

[New York [illegible]]

The seed store salesman [illegible] to his politeness, but his voice [illegible] weary. The short, fat man before [illegible] was spattering with indignation [illegible] emphasizing his statements by pounding the counter.

"Yes, sir," he said, in [illegible] tones, "your goods are off color. I can't raise anything from them. I [illegible] bushels of your potatoes and I [illegible] raise a barrel from them. No sir, [illegible]"

The bruised worm behind the counter turned gently.

"Now, my dear sir," he [illegible] in a soothing voice, "I'm afraid you expect too much of our goods. Do any of our young men tell you that our potatoes, even with the best of care, would raise barrels?"

The customer lost his point. He was too deeply engrossed in his own tribulations to have a line out for poor jokes. He would probably be protesting yet if he had not happened to glance at the clock and see that he must run to catch his ferryboat. When he had departed, scattering fragments of complaint in regard to summer squash as he ran, the salesman mopped his brow.

"Well," he said, with an effort at optimism, "it might be worse. This might be lawn grass this time."

"You have trouble about your lawn grass seed?" asked a reporter.

"Trouble?" The tone was eloquent. "Trouble? Why that word doesn't express it. Every man who cannot work up a velvety blue grass turf in two months lays the failure to our grass seed. He wants one of those emerald velvet swards you read about in English novels, and if he does not get it quick the seed is to blame for it.

"Weather and water and soil and rolling and weeding have not anything to do with that grass. The seed was all wrong. He digs up pieces of turf and bunches of weeds and brings them to town to show us. 'Do you call that lawn grass?' he asks, waving a fistful of plantain at us. 'That's what your grass seed raises.'

"We do not call it grass, but that does not soothe him. There's no use in attempting to prove to him that the plantain got into his lawn in some accidental way. He believes we mixed plantain with that seed just on purpose to vex him. It's queer how cultivating a lawn affects a man's reason. Lawn growing goes in with religion and politics. No man can be relied upon for sanity on those three subjects.

"The women are worse. Bless you, the women are enough to drive us wild with their lawns. For about three months of the year the sight of a woman coming through that front door with a bunch of something in her hand is enough to give me a nervous chill. My life from May to August is one long nightmare of lawn grass. One woman came in recently with an armful of wild mustard. She said she sowed our grass seed and that was what came up. I offered her $1 [illegible] seed for every mustard seed she or any one else could find in the kind of seed I sold her, but that made her only the more angry. She said that I was insulting and that she had supposed we were a reputable firm. Before she got out of the shop another woman turned up with two specimens of 20 different kinds of weeds, all grown on a grass plot 50 by 20 from our best seed. She was sarcastic, withering. She left me limp. The next day two women arrived together. They were next-door neighbors. They bought seed together and one raised dog fennel while the other had a magnificent crop of dandelions.

"Now, as a matter of fact, we know absolutely what our grass seed is. It is analyzed down to a seed. If there's a weed in it we know what that weed is. We know the exact purity of every grade we sell. If any one says there are seeds of a certain weed in our grass seed I can say yes or no with authority. Sometimes I have to say yes, but it is in infinitesimal proportion, and I can give the per cent.

"The man who is not in this business has no idea of the amount of care and trouble expended upon grass seed by a firm like this. We have our own analysis, but we do not trust our own judgment. Professor Stebler of Switzerland is acknowledged to be the highest authority in the world upon seed purity. He is employed by the Swiss government, but seed is sent to him from all over the world. Thorough test samples of all our grass seed go to him. He makes the analysis, gives us his formula and his guarantee.

"Here, for instance, is his last list. You see the purity and the germ power are both given down to a fraction. Suppose we buy a ton of grass seed from some firm. Professor Stebler's guarantee comes with it and his analysis. Then we analyze it ourselves, and it is sent back to him to see if, on analysis, it agrees with his first formula, or if it has been doctored.

"Now, with such precautions taken, you can see that we are in a position to make positive statements about the purity of our lawn grass seed, but that does not have any effect upon the people who raise wild mustard and dandelions. Argument is wasted on them. They believe that our seed is bad, and we are worse."

"You must hear many hard luck stories," suggested the reporter.

"Hard luck stories! Why the air is full of them down here. But, after all, there is not much luck in farming and gardening. Once in a while, really bad luck will strike a man, something that is not in any way his own fault, but, usually, the fault is in the man, not in his luck. Success depends upon patience, perseverance and intelligence. Poor seasons will come along occasionally, but the really capable man, especially in the gardening business, finds his opportunity in the poor season. Almost any fool can raise a good crop when everything is favorable, so the able man's skill and patience do not count for anything then. The market is glutted and he makes no more than his shiftless competitors. But when conditions are bad and everything is against success, the poor gardener lies down and fails miserably. The capable gardener sets his teeth and makes the best of a bad thing, fights weather and insects and the other foes with common sense and knowledge and dogged determination. He pulls off a fair crop, and [illegible] of fare. Supply is scarce. Prices are high. He has things his own way.

"Yes, I tell you, it is in the man. We've one customer, who, four years ago, came in and told us he was going to raise cauliflower on his place. The demand for cauliflower was good, and it brought $5 a barrel. He started in and he left nothing undone to make the scheme go. He studied cauliflower early and late. He worked like a beaver. He put every energy to the problem he had on hand. Today he is producing the first cauliflower in the market. He has it long before it is in season for any one else. He is making $150 a day on 20 barrels of cauliflower. How's that? I went up to see him.

"'You can't keep this snap long,' I said. 'Some of your neighbors will be jumping in and competing.'

"'Why, great Scott,' he laughed. 'Every man within 50 miles has tried the game and not one of them has made it pay.'

"They had just the conditions he had. They didn't go at it as he did. That's all.

"Right in that same neighborhood we have another customer, a charming man. He seems quite as clever as the cauliflower man. He is clever. He's tried everything from summer boarders to mushrooms, and has not succeeded in anything. He lacks concentration. That's it. A farmer or a gardener has got to stick to his business like grim death.

"Farming is a different proposition now from what it was years ago. The hayseed sneers at the book farmer, the scientific man, but the farmer who succeeds today is the man who knows what he's doing and why he is doing it, who goes at the work scientifically. Yes, sir. The successful farmer not only works, but he studies. There's a tremendous farm literature now. In the old days, if a man wanted to read something on farming, we could give him a book or two that would tell him all about it. Now there are hundreds of books about drainage, about manure, about all the special features of modern farming. The man who is going to compete must study.

"It is a queer thing that almost all the leaders in experimental agriculture are successful business men who have retired. They have money for experiment and they bring their keen-sighted business methods into the new field. They approach the subject with a clear mind. They ask why. The ordinary farmer doesn't. The ordinary farmer does things because his father and grandfather before him did them. The business man does not work on that basis. Half the hereditary farmers do not know how to figure out profit and loss. They have no idea of progress. They go on in the same old ruts.

"The business man is out after success. If he doesn't get it he at least is going to have the satisfaction of knowing why. Such men do not often make money. They spend it. But they are the pioneers. They do the expensive experimenting. They blaze the path. Then the more progressive of the ordinary farmers take advantage of the knowledge resulting from the experiment and get in line with progress. We are very closely in touch with farmers all over the country and I've been interested in watching that phase of the problem.

"Gardening is increasing mightily in this country, both market gardening and floriculture. The tremendous demand from the growing cities booms truck gardening, and the wonderful increase in the number of suburban homes makes a great difference in our retail business. Our people are beginning to appreciate the pleasures and advantages of country life, and as soon as a man gets a country home or a suburban home he wants flowers and vines and a vegetable garden. There's where his troubles begin. The amateur gardener is funnier than the funny papers ever succeeded in making him. But the man who is making a garden for his home usually has a good deal of entertainment out of it and, in a large majority of cases, succeeds in the long run.

"We hear pitiful tales of the amateur gardener's experiences, of the weeds he fosters, and the flowers he weeds out, of the bugs that fly and the worms that creep, and the sun that shrivels and the rains that drown. Gardening is one long tragedy for the novice. Bill Nye's stories about that were the best I ever read, for they were not only funny—they were true. He had been through the thing and learned the business and he knew what he was talking about. He gave the only infallible recipe I ever heard for telling plants from weeds. 'If there are no bugs on them,' he said, 'you can be sure they are weeds.' I always give that rule to our customers.

"There are crazes in gardening just as there are in everything else, and a gardening craze usually strikes a community hard. Now there's the mushroom business. A few persons made big money in mushrooms. Then hundreds of gardeners and amateurs jumped into the mushroom business. There's been more money sunk in mushrooms than has been made on Wall Street. That's slightly exaggerated, but it's a fact that mushrooms are the most uncertain things imaginable. Nobody really knows much about them. Even the man who has made a big thing out of them once usually cannot repeat it. He's like a novice who does a difficult card trick at the first trial, but has no idea how he did it, and cannot do it again. There's money in mushrooms, but they are too uncertain for dependence. There is not a man in this store who would answer critical questions about them, and I warn amateurs against them.

"Then there's the violet mania. Some woman made money out of raising violets and was written up in glowing fashion. It sounded well, and every woman who wanted to make money and had no special equipment thought she could extract a fortune from violets. The men were bitten, too, but the violet mania is especially violent among women. I think that there has been more money dropped in violets than in the cultivation of any other plant. The mania is dying down. The successful growers are hanging on and making money, but the experience came high with most of the amateurs who tried violet raising.

"You would be surprised to see how superstition crops out in the gardening business. Of course there is a great deal in sowing a thing at the right season. Sensible gardeners always order their seeds in January or February, and the moment the conditions of soil and weather are exactly favorable they sow or plant. But 90 per cent of our retail customers wait until the rush season, and you ought to see us rushing in the effort to get things off to customers before a certain stage of the month, so they will not have to wait another month for a favorable sowing season. And you ought to read the mails we get if our goods were not on hand when the moon was ripe for them. We get a good many side lights on human nature, down here."

A WINTER AND SPRING GARDEN

New York [illegible] Advertiser.

"Books on gardens seems to be the fashion. I think I'll write a book on the garden I had at Gibraltar," mused Daphne. "I lived there 15 months and I counted more flowers and had a greater variety of beautiful scents and sweet odors in my one little patch high up above the blue Mediterranean than I am sure Elizabeth's famous garden yielded to her in all the years she's been working at it and writing about it. Anything will grow on the rock of Gibraltar. It may look stern and frowning from the sea, but trees and flowers are as common as batteries and bombshells, and iris, wild geranium and [illegible] clothe the steep slopes and throw a softening veil over the grim surroundings.

"Land is precious on this densely populated rock, and the British soldiers crowd one almost into the sea, but even a wee bit of ground can be turned into such a glowing bit of beauty that the flower lover's heart is rejoiced. It is such an encouraging place to grow flowers. A tiny slip planted today is a growing plant next week and I used to imagine I could actually see the flowers growing. Strange to say, my garden at 'Gib' was the prettiest in winter and spring. It was in fullest beauty in March, April and May. By June the long days of sunshine left their mark, in the bleached blossoms of the pink geranium and the gradual browning of the garden generally.

"In the winter months the beds and banks were white with narcissi, a little later came violets, violas and orange blossoms, and as the spring advanced sweet flowers ran riot. Our walls were covered by ivy geranium, with its glossy pointed leaves and masses of bright pink flowers. It grew so thickly that every bit of stonework was completely hidden, and the pink made a delightful contrast with the snowy daisy hedges which bordered the garden walks.

"At Easter time, as if with thoughts of church decoration in their minds, the great white arums raised their stately heads and filled the garden in such profusion that the more we picked them the more there seemed to be. Then it was the turn of the roses, verbenas and carnations. Tall white Madonna lilies were beautiful, too, they rushed up so quickly, rocket fashion, and fell to earth with equal [illegible], [illegible] tuberose plant, honeysuckle, heliotrope and [illegible] made our garden fragrant night and day. Now and again a chance whiff of heliotrope, [illegible] and elusive though it be, will carry me back to Gibraltar, and I hear again the challenge of a sentry on the hill or the strain of a guitar from some distant Spanish 'wenta.'

"The sunniest corner of all was used for a veritable feast of color by a big bush of rose-pink Clematis, which, like the little emerald lizards, seemed to be happiest where the sun shone brightest. One part of the garden we left more or less wild. It was a rough, rocky bit, [illegible], and here it was always shady, even on the hottest day. The cool, gray green of some branches of the pepper trees overshadowed the [illegible] banks, and framed in a vista of deep blue sky of the fine Mediterranean [illegible]. There was a delightful [illegible] of mystery [illegible].

[illegible]

"My gardener was a [illegible] Spaniard, a regular [illegible] with [illegible]. [illegible] He didn't know much [illegible] everything grows [illegible].

[illegible]

"Yes, I think I'll put my garden [illegible]," quoth Daphne. "Why, I saw a book the other day about a garden [illegible] of the Himalayas. [illegible] 'On Top of Gib.' Do you think that would go?"

WASTE OF THE FORESTS.

Timber-Cutting on a Large Scale in the Southern Appalachians.

[Washington Star.]

"Practical Forestry in the Southern Appalachians" forms the subject of a special report to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture by Overton W. Price, superintendent of working plans, division of forestry. In part Mr. Price says:

The southern Appalachians offer an excellent field for practical forestry. The need of systematic and conservative forest management is beginning to be keenly felt, both for the timber tract and in the wood lot. The present desultory form of lumbering, which dates from the settlement of the region, has resulted in a serious reduction of the existing supply of timber.

The rapid increase now going on in the values of timber and in the cost of firewood is premature in so densely forested a country and is the direct result of wasteful methods in the utilization of its resources. A continuance of these methods will necessarily result in a serious check to the general prosperity of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, where the inhabitants have already to contend with the remoteness and ruggedness of the region and with an exceedingly low percentage of arable land. These methods will, moreover, not only render it costly to obtain wood for home consumption, but will entirely destroy what is still the most important source of revenue in the southern Appalachians—the lumbering of its valuable hardwoods to supply a steady and increasing demand in distant markets.

The mountain region of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee comprises an area of 15,000 square miles. With the exception of the natural meadows which occupy the summits of some of the higher peaks, the mountains are covered with forest growth. Western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee contain over 100 kinds of native trees. Of these, some, such as the black spruce and balsam, are either too rare or too difficult of access to be often of commercial importance. Others, such as the black gum, sourwood, dogwood, buckeye and aspen, are valueless for timber, and are used for firewood only when no better kinds are to be had. Others again, among which are the striped maple, the haw and the silver-bell tree, have as yet no merchantable value.

Among the commercial trees the more important hardwoods are the yellow poplar, the oaks, hickories, chestnut, birch, ash, cherry, basswood, black walnut and maple. The merchantable softwoods, of which there are comparatively few, are chiefly shortleaf pine, white pine and hemlock. The oaks, among which the white oak is most frequent, form the chief part of the forest growth up to an elevation of about 2,500 feet.

At an elevation of 2,500 to 3,500 feet the number of the oak decreases and yellow poplar, hemlock, birch, beech, ash, black walnut and cherry reach their best development and predominate, especially in coves and hollows with a northerly aspect. Above 3,500 feet the forest falls off both in the number of different kinds of trees and in their size and quality. The chestnut, chestnut oak and red oak are the characteristic trees of this belt and occur almost pure on dry, steep slopes and ridges. Finally, at about 4,000 feet, dense woods of black spruce and balsam fir cover the ground to the exclusion of all other trees and reach to the mountain top, except on the "balds," the local term for those mountains, the crests of which are occupied by natural meadows.

There are two distinct types of lumbering in the southern Appalachians, similar in the extent of the harm done to the forest, but differing widely in the manner in which they are carried out. The one is the slipshod, desultory form, which has been carried on by the farmers of this region since its settlement in order to eke out the generally scanty profits from their farms. Although their cuttings are small individually, their combined efforts extending over many years have resulted in the culling of the best timber over a large portion of the most accessible forests.

The other dates from the time when, some 15 years ago, with the failing supply of timber in Maine, Michigan and the north woods generally, began the the exodus of many northern lumbermen to the hardwood forests of the Virginias, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and to the pineries and cypress swamps in the far south. With their arrival began the lumbering on a large scale in the southern Appalachians, together with the investment of commensurate capital in logging outfits, the thorough repair and extension of logging roads, and the application of those skillful and business-like methods which constitute clean lumbering. The active and systematic manner in which these men conducted a lumber job and the margin of profit which they wrung from it were a revelation to the natives, but have not yet resulted in any appreciable improvement in their methods.

ELECTION DAY SELECTED BY CONGRESS.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The designation of the day for holding the Presidential election is left to Congress. The first act passed by it relating to that subject was in 1792. It provided that Presidential electors should be appointed "within 34 days before the first Wednesday in December." This left each state free to select a day to suit itself within those limits. Pennsylvania chose electors on the last Friday in October. Other states elected theirs on different days between the beginning and middle of November.

When Harrison was elected in 1840, the Democrats asserted that his success was due partly to frauds at the polls, which was made possible by the lack of a definite election day. It was alleged that Kentucky and Ohio Whigs had voted in both states, the elections being held on different days. So in 1845 the Democrats passed the law now on the statute books making the first Tuesday after the first Monday election day.

At that time but five of the 26 states had their elections in November. In Michigan and Mississippi voting was carried on through two days—the first Monday and the following Tuesday. New York had three election days, the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but had finally confined voting to the middle day, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Massachusetts chose state officers on the second Monday in November and Delaware on the second Tuesday. So Congress selected the first Tuesday after the first Monday to consult the convenience of three states out of five, one of the three being the important state of New York.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S LUNCH.

[Washington correspondence of Chicago News.]

Admiral Dewey carries his lunch every day to the navy yard, where the Schley court of inquiry is sitting. There is not a decent lunchroom within a radius of a mile of the navy yard, and the admiral evidently was aware of this fact in advance, for on the first day of the inquiry he hurried into the gunners' workshop, jauntily carrying his little lunch basket, while Ah Lin, his Chinese servant, followed close behind, tugging at the suit case that contained the admiral's uniform. Ah Lin and the suit case monopolized the attention that day. The crowd did not catch on to all the fine points of the diminutive basket that the hero of Manila carried. Now the arrival of the basket is watched for as eagerly as is that of the head of the court of inquiry himself.

The basket is of the finest Filipino weave and of a peculiar light green color that makes it look seasick when contrasted with the white walls and woodwork of the chamber in which the sessions are held. It is always carefully wrapped with ribbon of that particular size and color that the dry goods clerk hands out when asked for "baby ribbon."

When the court makes its midday adjournment, the admiral hurries into the retiring room in the rear of the court, balances the basket on his knees and delicately unwinds the narrow blue ribbon. After he finishes his luncheon, he as patiently wraps the ribbon around the basket again and puts it carefully on his table. When his work is done for the day, he bears his lunch basket to his carriage, tenderly places it on the seat beside him and drives out of the navy yard. The crowd enjoys the beribboned lunch basket almost as much as the admiral appears to enjoy its contents, but so far as can be ascertained no one has had the temerity to chaff him about it, although it is well known that the admiral enjoys a joke.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

COLONIAL DESIGNS



Louis XVI, Renaissance, Persian and other fashionable Wall Papers to be found in our stock at reduced prices.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,

68 & 70 Spring St. Mayer B'I'd.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Decorators,

CABINET MAKERS,

PACKERS AND SHIPPERS.

Furniture Stored

—BY—

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.



Household Ranges and Parlors,

From $12 to $50.

CYLINDER, GLOBE, AND SALAMANDA HEATERS, from $2 to $15.

CYLINDER, GLOBE and SALAMANDER HEAT-

Closing out FRUIT JARS at a bargain.

Stove and Furnace repairing a SPECIALTY.

J. F. MARDEN.

Fred W. Greene,

AUCTIONEER,

Sells Furniture, Rugs, Bric-a-brac, Jewelry, Real Estate, Farm Stock, Horses, Carriages, etc., etc. Store sales a specialty.

Office 23 Long Wharf, Newport, R.I.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

THE ONLY EXPRESS

Checking Baggage at Residence to Destination.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 33 Bellevue Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot.
Telephone 271-2.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 306 Thames street.

Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 65 Broadway. Telephone connection.

Winter Board For Horses.

APPLY AT

Bateman's.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY!

At David's Market, 108 Thames Street.

Fresh Shoulders, [illegible]; Fresh Hams, [illegible]; Fresh Veal, 12c; Fresh Legs of Mutton, [illegible]; Cape Cod Cranberries, 3 qts. for [illegible]; Best Roasting Beef [illegible], and all kinds of Meats and Groceries, at the lowest prices in the city.

JAMES BENSON, Manager.

BALSTONE MILLS CO.

SELL THEIR OWN

REMNANTS

AND MILL ENDS.

Also offer their full line of Woolens for Men's and Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, Skirts and Outside Garments at same price as if bought at the Mill.

At Our City Office,
157 Westminster St. & 75 Exchange Place
Room 19, Providence, R.I.

Fish Market.

I will open on or about June 20, a first-class Fish Market in my new building on Ferry Wharf. All kinds of fish, fish bait, fishing tackle, etc.

A. R. CORY.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

For Sale.

Small cottage on Poplar street; a [illegible] investment.
An 8 per cent investment on [illegible].
A fine estate on Bellevue Avenue [illegible].
Building lots on easy terms in [illegible] Newport, from 7c. up.

For particulars apply to

W. S. Cooper, 62 Mill Street.

Open evenings. Telephone.

FOR SALE,

AT A REASONABLE PRICE, THE 'Champlin House,' Jamestown, R.I.

This property on rental will pay 10 [illegible].

FOR SALE,

At Newport, Large House of 14 Rooms.

Near West Broadway; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.,

168 THAMES STREET.

Telephone No. 48.

For Sale,

AT A BARGAIN,

Large House and Stable with about One-Half Acre of Land.

SITUATED ON THE SOUTHWESTERLY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ARNOLD AVENUE.

APPLY TO

John Whipple.

FOR SALE.

Tenement and Store on Thames Street.
Two-Tenement House on John Street.
Either would make a good investment.
WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.,
OPPOSITE CAR STATION.

FOR SALE,

At very reasonable prices, Cottages in Broadway and vicinity.

All modern improvements.

Lots on Broadway and Elliott place.

Wm. C. Elliott, 385 Broadway.

New York City Houses

FOR RENT.

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

NEWPORT. NEW YORK.

FOR SALE,

AT JAMESTOWN, R. I.

The property known as the Conanicut [illegible] containing 132 acres of land. This property includes Prospect Hill, the highest point on the island, and commands magnificent views in all directions. It has nearly two miles of shore frontage. Should be seen to be appreciated. Price $75,000. Apply to C. T. Knowles, Bay View House.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT FOR THE SEASON OF 1901.

Send for printed list.

C. T. KNOWLES.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS BANK

YOUR POLICY in force or run out!

Insurance

Is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,

323 THAMES STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.